

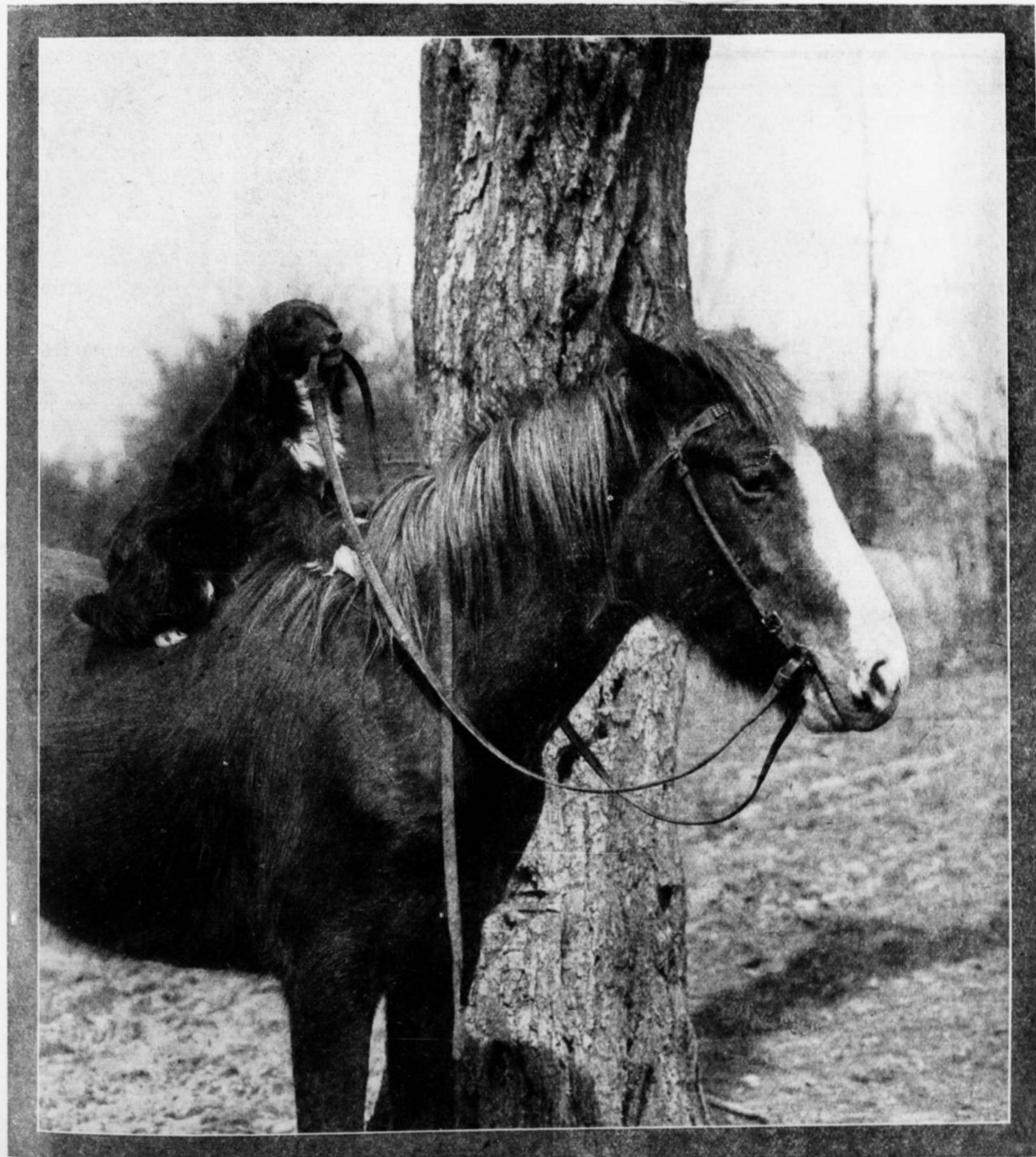
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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April 16, 1924

No. 16

ADVERTISING RATES

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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Dominion Budget

Sales Tax on Agricultural Implements Removed and Tariff Lowered—Budget Balanced—National Debt Reduced and Taxation Cut by \$24,000,000

A REVENUE surplus of \$67,750,000 over ordinary expenditure, a reduction of over \$30,000,000 in the national debt, a cut in taxation estimated at \$24,000,000, and a balanced budget were announced by Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, in his budget speech delivered to a crowded House on April 10. The minister spoke for only 40 minutes, his speech being concise and packed with figures relating to the finances of the country. The tariff on agricultural implements, big and little, is reduced, and the sales tax abolished. The sales tax on boots and shoes is cut in half and the general sales tax rate reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., and the list of exemptions extended, including raw material for the woolen manufacturers.

Following a brief review of the financial year 1922-23, Mr. Robb turned to the fiscal year which closed at the end of March, a few days ago. The estimated revenue from customs duties would be, he said, \$121,800,000, an increase of \$3,700,000 over the previous year. From excise duties \$38,200,000 was expected, an increase of about \$2,500,000. Mr. Robb continued:

Revenue and Expenditure

"The estimated revenue from excise taxes will be \$121,000,000, an increase of about \$14,500,000. From income taxes we estimate \$53,750,000, a decrease of about \$6,000,000 under the previous year. From delayed business profits taxes we will receive some \$4,650,000, a decrease of some \$8,381,000. We estimate a revenue from interest on investments of \$11,700,000, being a decrease of about \$4,700,000 which is accounted for by the reduction in 1922 of some \$56,000,000 in the indebtedness of the Imperial government to Canada.

"Turning now to the expenditures it is estimated that when all accounts are closed the expenditure for the year on ordinary accounts will be \$328,250,000, a decrease under the previous year of \$4,000,000.

"Taking the estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1924, as \$396,000,000, and the expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund as \$328,250,000, there will be a surplus of revenue over the ordinary expenditure of \$67,750,000, available for capital, special and other obligations.

"Capital expenditure for public works, including marine department, will amount to \$3,865,000 and capital expenditures for railways and canals \$8,305,000, making a total capital expenditure of \$12,170,000, an increase of \$2,362,000 over the previous year.

"Special expenditures will amount to \$8,300,000," Mr. Robb continued, "of which \$740,000 will be required for demobilization accounts, and \$7,650,000 for discount and cost of loan floatations.

Debt Reduced \$30,409,000

"On March 31, 1923, our net public debt stood at \$2,453,776,868.74; our estimated ordinary revenue for the year just closed is \$396,000,000; our estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period are \$328,250,000, and capital expenditures \$12,170,000; special expenditures, \$8,390,000; railway loans, \$23,781,664; Canadian government merchant marine loan, \$1,500,000, and loans to Quebec harbor commission, which is

treated as a non-active asset, \$500,000, together with an amount of \$621,987 carried on the books of the department for Victoria Shipowners Limited, which it is proposed to treat as a non-active asset in the place of an active asset as heretofore, makes the total charges \$375,213,651. Our surplus of ordinary revenue over these expenditures will, therefore, be \$20,786,349, to be applied towards the reduction of the national debt as it stood on March 31, 1923.

"To this must be added \$1,317,000, being the amount of sundry outstanding indebtedness cancelled during the past year, and a further amount of \$8,305,760.37 received in settlement of an adjustment of acknowledged book debts between the Imperial and Dominion governments. These two amounts, totalling \$8,622,760.37, together with \$20,786,349 surplus of revenue over total expenditures, reduce our net public debt as of March 31, 1923, by the amount of \$30,409,109.37.

Tax Reductions Proposed

"Estimates for revenue for the year upon which we have just entered cannot be made with any degree of accuracy. The revenue we would receive on the present basis of taxation would be materially affected by reductions in taxes which, in view of the most satisfactory outcome of the year just closed, it is proposed to submit to parliament.

"It is hoped, however, to offset any considerable reduction in the revenue by a most rigid economy in expenditures. The estimates now before the House show a very substantial reduction as compared with the estimates of last year. We will no doubt have supplementaries, but rigid economy will be exercised in their preparation. In this the government hopes for co-operation from all sections of Canada."

Canadian Trade Healthy

Mr. Robb then turned to a review of Canadian trade. This showed that for the 11 months of the fiscal year, ending February, 1924, Canada's trade with the United Kingdom showed an excess of exports over imports of \$19,851,000; with the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, an excess of exports over imports of \$230,096,546; trade with the United States, an excess of imports over exports of \$143,091,906; in Canada's total trade, an excess of exports over imports of \$158,524,707. In the 12 months of the previous fiscal year the excess of exports over imports in Canada's total trade was \$142,716,593.

After reviewing the Dominion's financial condition to the end of the last fiscal year, Mr. Robb turned to the government's taxation proposals. He said:

"We now come to the resolutions which I am about to submit to the House proposing customs tariff changes, and reductions under the special War Revenue Act, which will show a substantial reduction in taxation. For purposes of brevity and clearness I shall place the proposed changes in groups according to the classes affected.

"Customs tariff and consumption sales tax reductions:

Farming Industry

"Mowing machines, harvesters, binders and reapers; preferential tariff, old rate 7½; proposed rate, free; general tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, 6.

Continued on Page 22

Mr. Farmer

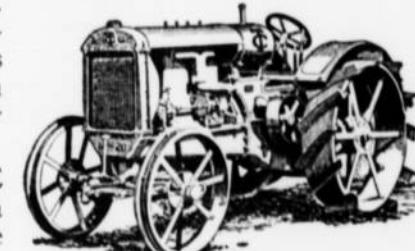
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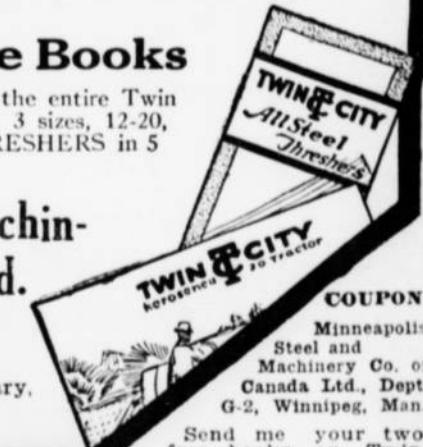
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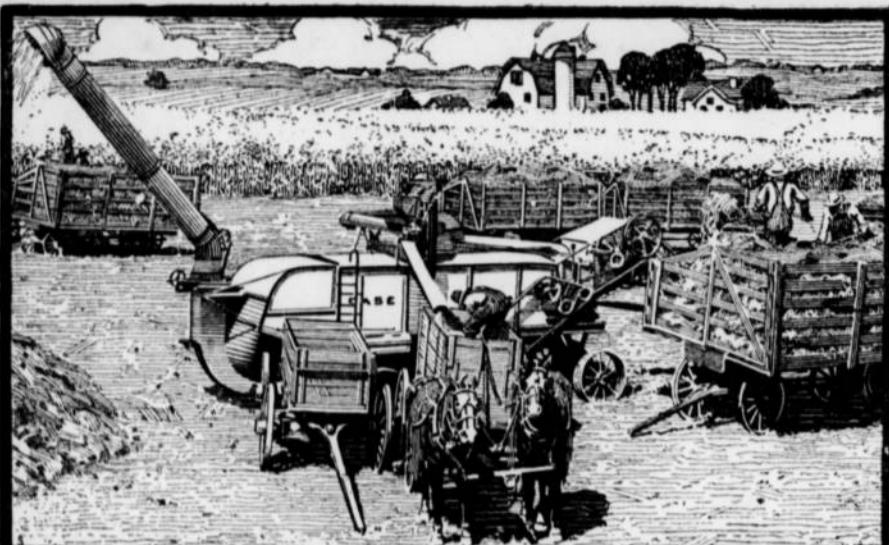
**"Built to DO THE WORK-
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Late A. P. Stevenson Honored

The achievement of the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Manitoba, has been recognized by the Canadian Horticultural Council. At the annual meeting of the council held in Ottawa, on March 5, the Carter Medal was awarded to the family of Mr. Stevenson as a recognition of the value of his work to horticulture. This medal is awarded each year by the council to the person whose work has brought about the greatest advance in horticulture during the year. This is the second of these medals to be awarded, the first one going to W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist.

The late Mr. Stevenson's great achievement was the establishing of

the first productive apple orchard of any magnitude in the prairie provinces. Not only apples of both cooking and dessert varieties, but plums, as well as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries became an annual crop on Mr. Stevenson's farm. Nor did Mr. Stevenson's horticultural efforts cease with the production of fruit. Not only did he establish tree plantations which became the shelter belts of his farm, but he grew many classes and varieties of flowering plants, including roses, peonies, lilies, delphiniums, irises, and many other perennial flowers. The decision of the committee in selecting the late Mr. Stevenson for this honor received the heartiest support of the council.



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The Wheat Pool Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Alberta; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Manitoba.

Saskatchewan

REGINA, April 10.—The closing total reached in the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool drive, as at April 9, is 4,301,882 acres, comprising 17,906 waivers and 12,191 new contracts. The spring thaw has had some effect on the canvass but, owing to the special efforts of the field staff to sign up as many contracts as possible before seeding, the high average has been well kept up, and a total of 300,508 acres was turned in at the Central office during the week. The best average has been sustained by the southern constituencies showing the results of recent organization. By constituencies, the highest acreages turned in are Arm River, 12,120; Cypress, 18,823; Estevan, 11,834; Francis, 14,891; Milestone, 16,070; Moose Jaw, 10,173; Rosetown, 10,234; Wilkie, 19,021; Willow Bunch, 8,590; Wynyard, 9,327; Vonda, 8,983; Gravelbourg, 8,835; Kindersley, 9,631. During the week Wynyard reached its quota with a total acreage of 104,657. There are now 11 constituencies which have gone over the top. Hanley, Pelly and Swift Current are within sight of their required totals.

Objective will be Reached

Although working under the handicap of almost impassable roads in many districts the wheat pool campaign is making steady headway. The four and a quarter million mark has been reached and passed, and the high water mark achieved in the first drive for contracts last fall has been overtapped—and still there are one 1,700,000 acres covered by the original contracts which have yet to be waived. A dispassionate analysis of the situation leaves no room for doubt that the gigantic task Saskatchewan has set itself of not starting operations until 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the province is signed up, is sure of accomplishment.

In spite of the effort to have the whole province properly covered with a network of canvassers, sources of untapped wealth in acreage are constantly cropping up, and A. J. McPhail, vice-president of the association and organization manager is continually interrupting his labors at the centre of the web with forays into districts that are only waiting for someone to come along and get the work started.

First Drive Surpassed

From now on a certain amount of slackening in the returns is to be expected with the intervention of seeding, but the four and a half million mark will certainly be reached before the drills get going generally. Some returns will continue to come in right through seeding, and, at least another half million acres will be received during the lull. This will leave, at the outside, a bare million for the big cleanup campaign in June.

Opening New Territory

As an example of the work being carried on by the organization manager, the situation at Arlington Beach may be cited. This point is in the Last Mountain constituency which is already considerably over its quota.

When Mr. McPhail went out, it was found that this section was seething with keenness to go, but no one had visited it to get the organization going, and everybody was waiting for a start. The meeting held was almost on a par with Billy Sunday's revival celebrations, and practically every man present who had not already signed a contract walked the sawdust trail.

Over 3,000 acres were signed up at the meeting alone, and volunteer revivalists stood up in every part of the hall with offers to canvass. A good organization was built up, and Arlington Beach is ready to go.

The same story may be told of Colfax and Cedoux sections of the Milestone constituency. At Cedoux every man at the meeting but one who had not previously signed put his name on a contract. At Colfax, also a strong organization was got to

gether, and the spirit of the meeting was that a sure sign up of at least 80 per cent. of the district would follow. The reports from Yellowgrass—a big wheat section—were that every canvasser was working the limit and cleaning up the acreage.

Milestone is Going Strong

Milestone is a big constituency with a total estimated acreage of 409,600. The results up to the last two weeks have not been great in this section, and only 25 per cent. of the possible acreage has been signed up, half of which is covered by waivers.

S. W. Havard, of Bangor, Sask., under whose keen leadership the two constituencies of Pheasant Hills and Yorkton, were rushed over the top has now taken charge, and signalized his appointment by bringing into the Central office 25,600 acres on Saturday.

Cypress on the Move

Cypress is another of the largest constituencies in the province, and has an estimated acreage of 424,000. The acreage turned in in the first campaign was a little over 125,000, while the total at present in hand is 85,000, including 55,000 acres in waivers.

L. E. Brouillet, pool association secretary, spent the last week in this constituency organizing it for a big drive, and brought home with him 20,000 acres. He reports enthusiastic meetings at Dollard, Eastend, Robart, Vidora and Counsel. In spite of the bad roads farmers drove in 25 miles with teams in order to attend, and volunteer canvassers offered their services at every meeting. In every town the business men were standing behind the pool movement, and it is confidently expected that their assistance will not be lacking when the final drive starts.

Wynyard Over the Top

During the ten days following the prorogation of the provincial house, Geo. W. Robertson, M.L.A., visited the constituency of Wynyard, and spent the time perfecting the wheat pool organization.

He reports that a number of townships are signed up to the last man. The organization is in fine working condition and the enthusiasm of the organizers and canvassers is evidenced by their keenness in plowing through mud to get at contract signers. The mud is nothing. The contract is the thing, as Shakespeare once said.

Wynyard is over the top with 100,000 acres to its credit. The total acreage for the constituency is 192,800, with a quota necessary of 96,400. Waivers completed are 67,000, and there are still some 40,000 to come to bring the original contracts up to date.

Manitoba

The board of directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool met in Winnipeg last week, on Thursday and Friday. The chief matter coming before the board was the result of the campaign for signatures to the contract, and as the objective of 1,000,000 acres had not been reached at the date stated in the contract a letter to contract holders, notifying them of this was drafted and approved by the board. It was decided in view of the good results obtained in the limited time occupied by the drive to continue the canvass, and urge those who had signed contracts to stand by the pool, especially as the Alberta pool had signed its willingness to make arrangements for one selling agency.

One Selling Agency

The telegram from H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta pool, announcing this was addressed to D. J. Smith, selling agent for the Alberta pool in Winnipeg and reads as follows:

"We are anxious to co-operate in selling of pool wheat in any practical way with Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Do not know what position Manitoba

Continued on Page 21

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 16, 1924

Reductions in Taxation

The budget presented to parliament last week by Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, contains a number of features that will be well received throughout Canada. The announcement that the revenues have exceeded expenditures during the past year, and the national debt has been reduced by \$30,000,000 is cheering information to every taxpayer. The general reduction in the burdensome sales tax from 6 to 5 per cent., while less than it should have been, will be a direct benefit to the consumer whose cost of living will be further reduced by the abolition of the sales tax upon certain food products and some other articles. Customs tariff reductions on a wide range of implements and machinery used in the agricultural, lumbering, mining and fishing industries, and the exemption of all such articles from the sales tax, will bring a decided measure of relief to those industries by reducing their costs of production.

Considered in its entirety from the national standpoint, Mr. Robb's budget is the most encouraging fiscal pronouncement from Ottawa in recent years. While it falls far short of the promises contained in the famous Liberal platform of 1919, upon which that party was elected to office, yet it is an indication that the platform has not been definitely and completely abandoned by the Liberal party. The fact that the 1919 platform promises were ignored in the two previous Liberal budgets indicates that it was the strong hands of Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer Gouin at the helm which prevented the Liberal government from leaning towards liberal policies. The reappearance of something slightly resembling the true spirit of liberalism is one of the most hopeful signs upon the political horizon.

The abolition of the sales tax upon agricultural implements will give the farmers the benefit of an immediate reduction in the cost of their implements. The reduction in the customs tariff will bring about a further decrease in these prices. Considerable of this relief will be felt in the purchase of farm equipment this spring, and still more in the purchase of more expensive machinery required later in the season. Every cent of relief given in this direction will be reflected in a spirit of hopefulness among farmers and in greater stability in agriculture, and in turn will be felt advantageously in general business throughout the country. It is satisfactory to note that the government has granted considerable relief both in sales and tariff taxes to the implement manufacturers which will enable them to meet the reduced protection upon their products without serious handicap. The relief granted to agriculture through the tariff, will, consequently, not result in the disruption of business which gloomy prophets have been predicting. The extremely careful manner in which the government has dealt with the tariff should put an end to the agitation for tariff increases.

While the tariff changes announced in the budget will give some relief to agriculture and other primary industries, the majority of the tariff reductions were made upon articles that carry the medium or lower rates of duty. No reduction in the tariff was made on those articles which carry the highest rates of duty. It is rather difficult to understand why reductions were not made on a number of articles entering into the general cost of living for the benefit of the

consumer. Mr. Robb, in his budget speech declared:

We have certain basic industries upon the success of which depends the growth of all other industries. . . Of these basic industries I would place agriculture in all its various branches first. A real national policy is a policy that will encourage the growth and development of these basic industries.

This is a declaration of policy that will receive wide commendation. It is to be hoped that it will be the key-note of the policy of the Liberal government henceforth. But Mr. Robb and the government conveniently overlooked the fact that there is a wide range of commodities carrying the highest rates of tariff protection which enter into the "cost of living" which means pretty much the same thing as the "cost of production" on the farm. Household utensils, household machinery, household furnishings, farm equipment other than implements, clothing, boots and shoes are all protected by high tariff duties. A reduction in the customs duties and sales tax on these articles would bring great relief to agriculture and the other basic industries, quite as effectively as will the reduction in the tax upon the implements of production. Lower tariff and sales taxes upon these other lines would aid greatly in hastening that era of prosperity so devoutly wished for by all. Furthermore, these industries in the main are probably in a better position to stand reduction with less strain than some of those selected by the government. It is an error to assume that the representatives of agriculture regard the tariff on agricultural implements as the only tariff schedule that enters into the high cost of farming.

It will be interesting to watch the effect of the budget upon the two old political parties in parliament. How many Liberals will desert the government on the budget and reveal the fact that they have only been masquerading as Liberals. Upon what ground will Mr. Meighen oppose the reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements, remembering that on January 18, 1911, when he was a prominent member of the Conservative opposition, he delivered the ablest argument ever presented to the House in favor of reducing the duties on agricultural implements. Today, the need for relief to agriculture is infinitely greater than it was 13 years ago when Mr. Meighen delivered his powerful appeal. How will he justify a change of policy, for, of course, it will be necessary for him to oppose the budget simply because it has been produced by the Liberals?

Smuts Appeals to Voters

The loss of a by-election and the reduction of his majority in parliament to four has induced General Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, to appeal to the country, and the general election will be held about the middle of June. The South African party, the government party, emerged from the elections of 1921 with a majority of 24. It has steadily lost ground, and Premier Smuts has decided that the electors shall say whether or not it has their confidence.

The opposition is composed of Nationalists and Labor, with the former much the stronger, and led by General Hertzog, who entertains strong republican ideas. In the early part of 1922 a general strike took place in the coal mines which spread to the gold mines and developed into something like civil war. It was suppressed by the gov-

ernment with the loss of about 200 lives and over 500 wounded, and a cost estimated at \$25,000,000. Following this, Labor and the Nationalists laid their heads together and decided to act in unison for the one purpose of ousting the government. In November, 1922, they held a joint conference and the Laborites agreed to drop a few pronounced planks in their platform provided the Nationalists dropped republicanism from their political program. On that basis the two parties came together, and although they haven't a thing else in common, their conspiracy has worked. General Smuts' majority in parliament has been steadily reduced, and now, according to the press, he is "up against the fight of his life."

Solving the Reparations Tangle

The hopefully-looked-for reports of the international commissions appointed last December to enquire into and make recommendations upon the question of German reparations were made public last week, and according to the press the reports have been favorably received in the countries chiefly affected.

The commission, of which General C. G. Dawes is chairman, enquired into the stabilization of German currency, the balancing of the German budget, and, in a limited sense, the capacity of Germany to pay. This commission recommends a reform of the German budget system; stabilization of the mark by the creation of a gold bank issue assisted by a foreign loan of approximately \$190,000,000; a partial moratorium on reparation payments of four years; reorganization of the national railway system, which is to be transferred to private hands and capitalized at \$6,000,000,000; a first mortgage on German industry, estimated to yield over \$1,000,000,000, and the return to Germany of the capital which is being held abroad.

The commission, of which Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna is chairman, dealt with the bringing back of German capital exported. It estimates the capital held abroad at between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000, and it expresses the opinion that if the recommendations of the Dawes commission are accepted and put into effect, the capital will gradually return.

With regard to reparation payments the Dawes commission recommends payment beginning now at approximately \$238,000,000 annually, and rising to \$595,000,000 in five years, the early payments to be partly met out of the foreign loan, the interest on railway and industrial debentures and the sale of railway shares. The annual payments after five years may be increased or decreased in accordance with the actual economic condition of Germany.

The commission makes no mention of the total amount of reparations, which at the London conference in May, 1921, was fixed at approximately \$31,500,000,000, with annual payments of \$476,000,000 plus 26 per cent. of the value of German exports. But at 5 per cent. interest plus 1 per cent. for sinking fund the annual payment of \$595,000,000 recommended by the commission has a present capital value of approximately \$10,000,000,000, and this is the amount which economic experts, and notably Professor Keynes, have given as the maximum of German capacity to pay. It is also worthy of notice that the annual payment proposed is approximately equal to that offered by

Germany in January, 1922, except that Germany put three-quarters of the amount under deliveries of goods and not cash, and also that the capitalized amount of \$10,000,000,000 is almost the same as the proposition of Great Britain at the Paris conference in January, 1923, which was rejected by France and followed by the occupation of the Ruhr.

The easiest part of the reparations difficulty is the fixing of the amount to be paid by Germany. The Dawes commission had to guide it the opinion of expert economists, and the tragic experience of the last few years. How the payments are to be made without seriously affecting the industries of the countries receiving the payments is still an unsolved problem which the Dawes commission probably regarded as one for the interested parties alone. No matter how the money is raised in Germany, payment outside Germany can only be effected by bills of exchange, and to get these in the required amount German exports will have to exceed imports by the amount of the annual reparation payment, namely, \$595,000,000. How that excess is to be maintained for an indefinite period is a much harder question to answer than the question of how much Germany can afford to pay.

The recommendations of the commissions, however, constitute a real effort to find a basis for the restoration of economic peace in Europe, and if the nations accept the basis the whole world will gain. With the stabilization of finance in Germany, it should be easier to maintain stability in France, and in stability lies the whole hope of renewed international industry and commerce.

Wheat Pool Figures

The campaign for securing signatures to the wheat pool contracts has practically been suspended until seeding operations have been completed. The Manitoba pool committee announces that they have signed contracts covering 611,864 acres out of an objective of 1,000,000 set for the campaign.

Owing to prospective reductions in wheat acreage in the province, however, the committee anticipates that this will be a larger percentage than originally expected. According to the terms of the contract those who signed have until May 10 to declare their intention of remaining in the pool or withdrawing on account of the million-acre objective not being reached. As the Alberta wheat pool board have announced they are ready and willing to enter into a scheme for the marketing of the wheat from both provinces through one central selling agency, the Manitoba committee feels that there will be comparatively few withdrawals among those who have already signed the contract. The Saskatchewan pool committee announces the acreage signed up in that province is in excess of 4,300,000, and are hopeful that when the campaign is renewed again after seeding that they will be able to reach the objective of 6,000,000 acres before the crop begins to move. In Alberta the campaign has added a considerable acreage to that already under contract, and it is expected that there will be large additional increases signed following seeding. It is early to predict the final outcome of the campaign, but the results secured up to date are most encouraging to those engaged in the pool campaign.

Mr. McKenzie III

Roderick McKenzie was taken seriously ill at his Winnipeg home last week, and at the time The Guide went to press his family and physician entertained grave fears as to his recovery. He has been in poor health for some time, and owing to his advanced years his constitution may not withstand the recent attack. Mr. McKenzie is one of the most prominent pioneers of the organized farmers' movement in Canada. He was the first provincial secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association (U.F.M.), editor of The Grain Growers' Guide in its early days, and secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. All of his wide circle of friends will hope for Mr. McKenzie a re-

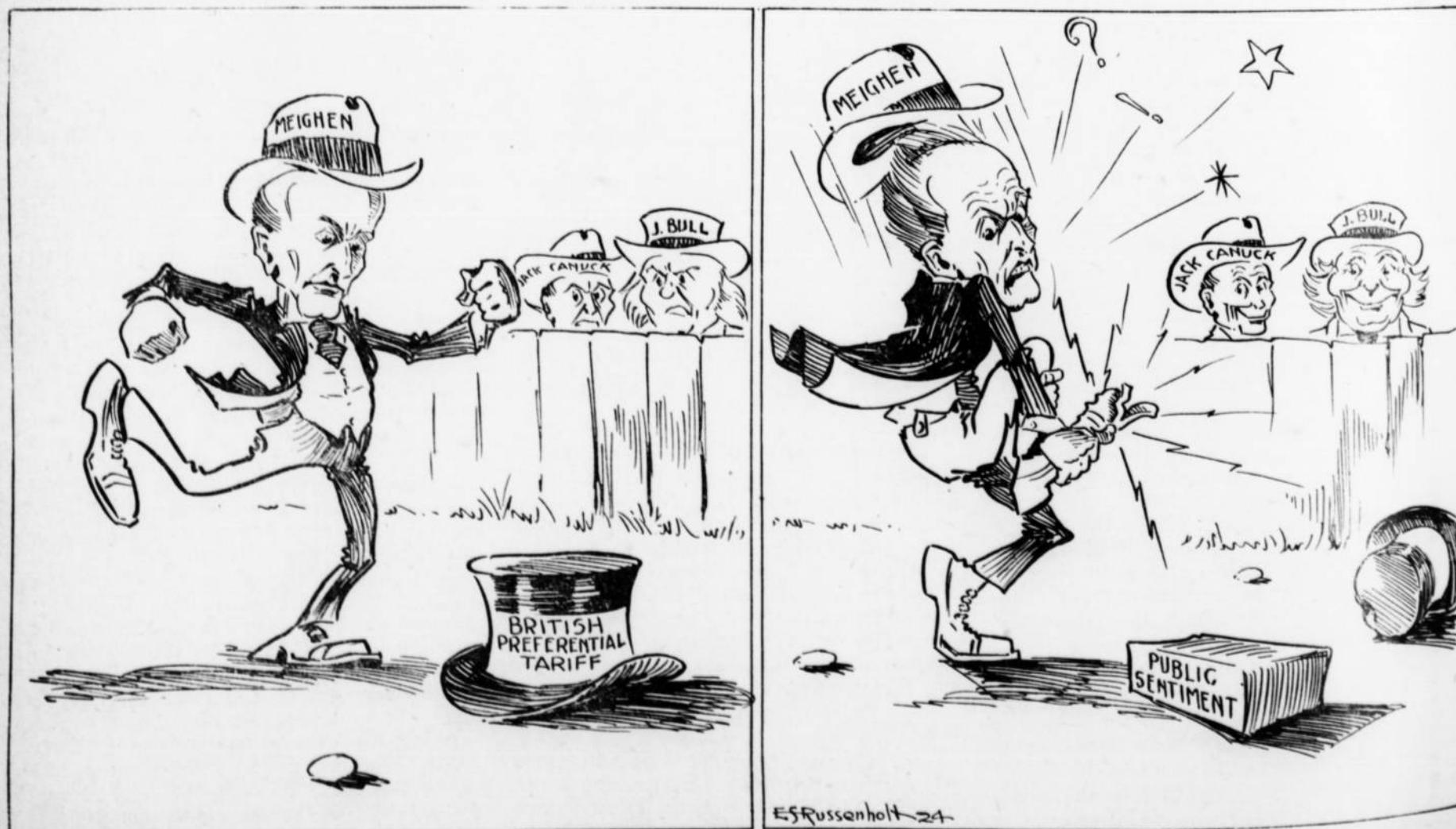
covery from his illness and the enjoyment of many years of health.

It is gratifying to have Hon. H. H. Beland, minister for Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, declare emphatically that "there will be no reduction of the bonus on soldiers' pensions for the next two years, and the bonus will in all probability be made permanent." Economy in public expenditure is decidedly necessary, but not at the expense of those who were disabled in the service of their country.

Before the budget was brought down Mr. Meighen stated very positively that the Progressives were going to be fooled again. After it was brought down he said that the government had succeeded in purchasing "a measure of support in parliament," that is, the Progressives were not fooled, while his press supporters declare that it is a budget dictated by the Progressives. As a political prophet Mr. Meighen's stock is at a heavy discount.

Premier Mussolini has just achieved a wonderful success at the polls and will have a big majority in the new Italian parliament. Seeing that he first passed an electoral law intended to give just such results, and then permitted his followers to make it plain to the voters that it would be decidedly unpleasant for them to say very much against the government party during the election, there doesn't seem to have been much to stop him achieving a wonderful victory.

The London Times asks if Canada is at war with Turkey. It reminds us of the question of the school teacher, if the line of the equator was one on which clothes could be hung. "Yes," shouted the smart one of the class, "imaginary clothes." Canada has an imaginary international status and because of it we have an imaginary war on with Turkey, which is exciting neither Canada nor Turkey.



Kicking a Brick is No Joke

The Farmers' Legislative Program

Delegation from Council of Agriculture Presents Views on Extensive List of National Questions to Federal Government

THE views of the organized farmers of Canada on a number of questions vitally affecting the agricultural industry were presented to Premier Mackenzie King and his cabinet by a strong delegation representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at Ottawa, on Wednesday, April 2.

The delegation was received in the offices of the Privy Council in the east block, near the parliament buildings, in a room whose walls were hung with pictures of western wheat fields and Red River carts. At the opening of the interview, Mr. Mackenzie King intimated that the government had a cabinet meeting arranged for noon, and suggested that the delegation might present its case in an hour, but when that time had elapsed the premier said the members of the government would remain until the delegation had completed its representations. Very few remarks were offered by members of the government during the presentation of the farmers' case, but throughout the interview there was evident a sympathetic attitude which encouraged the farmers' representatives to believe that their words were not falling on deaf ears.

The State of the Farmer

The presentation of the farmers' case was opened by W. A. Amos, who spoke of the general depressed condition of the agricultural industry. The 1923 crop, he said, had never been surpassed. The production of wheat was 75,000,000 bushels greater than in the previous year. Other grains also showed an increase while livestock production had held its own. Yet in face of this increased or sustained production the value of the farmers' product had decreased by over \$70,000,000, so that the farmers of today were no better off in spite of their greater production. As the result there had been many commercial failures, there were very large amounts of taxes unpaid and a great increase in the demand for loans by farmers. "Agriculture," he said, "has long since ceased to be attractive. We are accused of being confirmed cranks, and of always being grouch. That kind of talk ought to be suppressed." Mr. Mackenzie King remarked that he agreed with Mr. Amos in this, and the speaker continued: "The farmer is really up against it, and is in no mood to stand for that kind of criticism. Nor is he in the mood to be told that he should practice further economy. He should not be expected to practice further economy when he cannot go into an urban community without seeing striking evidences of the absence of economy. He wants a dollar's worth for his dollar and that is not what he is getting, in spite of statements of the manufacturers to the contrary. We must have some redress, or I prophesy that there will be a commercial collapse, and something not much less than industrial chaos."

Need for Tariff Reduction

The case for tariff reduction was presented by J. W. Ward, secretary of the council, who stated that, in the opinion of the delegation, the most important question at present before parliament and before the people of this country was that of the tariff.

"From our point of view," he said, "the point of view of the agricultural industry, the system of protection is an unmitigated evil. The Canadian farmer sells his products in the markets of the world, in competition with farmers in every quarter of the globe, and with some small exceptions he must accept world prices even for that portion of his produce which is consumed at home. The Canadian customs tariff, cannot, therefore, be of any advantage to the farmer in protecting him from foreign competition and enabling him to secure better prices for his goods. On the other hand, when he goes to buy the things which he must have in order to live and to produce—his implements, his building materials, his food, clothing, furniture, and other necessities of life,

he must buy in a protected market and pay artificially enhanced prices.

"Thus the farmer suffers all the disadvantages of protection without receiving any compensating advantages, and he is bearing a burden which is unjust and which is one of the chief reasons why thousands of farmers have already been forced off the land and many thousands more are on the verge of bankruptcy."

Having spoken of the losses sustained by the farmers by reason of the fact that the price of farm products has returned practically to the pre-war level while high prices still obtain for the things which the farmer buys, the secretary of the council referred to efforts which are being made to improve marketing facilities but said that steps should also be taken to reduce the cost of production, and to that end the delegation urged an immediate and substantial all round reduction in the customs tariff. "There is a promise," he continued, "in the speech from the throne read at the opening of the present session of parliament, that the government will reduce the duties on the instruments of production, which we presume includes not only agricultural implements, but also the machinery and equipment used in lumbering, mining, fishing, and other industries connected with the development of natural resources. We sincerely trust the promise here contained will be implemented to the full, but we desire to say that so far as the agricultural industry is concerned a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements alone will not be sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice.

The Cost of Living

"We believe that the time has come when the duties on agricultural implements should be entirely abolished. We see no reason why manufacturers of agricultural implements who can compete with foreign rivals on equal terms, and in some cases even against hostile tariffs, in 24 different British and foreign countries, as they are doing, can not do so at home.

"We also believe that not only in justice to the agricultural industry, but also for the benefit of the wage earner and the advantage of the country as a whole, there should also be a substantial reduction of the duties on food, clothing, and the common necessities of life. We believe, moreover, that our manufacturing industries, at least those that are reasonably adapted to this country, would benefit by a general lowering of the tariff taxes. What we need is a lower cost of living, which means a lower cost of production."

Intermediate Credits

George F. Edwards, urged upon the government "the advisability of using the national credit to provide the agricultural industry at reasonable interest rates with intermediate credit, which is now entirely inadequate, and with long-term credit, which is in the main only available at rates of interest higher than is paid by other industries in Canada."

In introducing this subject, Mr. Edwards referred to the unprofitability of agriculture, speaking particularly of western conditions. The American Tariff Commission, which recently toured Western Canada investigating production costs of wheat, he stated, had reported that the cost of producing wheat in the prairie provinces of Canada in the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, was 934 cents per bushel. The average price during the same period at a point in Saskatchewan with an average freight rate was approximately 75 cents, showing a loss of 184 cents per bushel. This, he contended, showed conclusively that there was something wrong with agriculture, and that unless production costs were lowered to the greatest possible extent

there must inevitably be a collapse of agriculture in the West which would have a most serious effect upon the rest of Canada.

Interest Rates too High

An important factor in the cost of production was the rate of interest paid by farmers upon their borrowed capital. The prevailing rate of interest on mortgage loans in the West was 8 per cent., and in some instances 9 per cent. was charged. In contrast to this, United States farmers, through the Federal Farm Loan Scheme, were securing money at 5½ per cent., on a long-term amortization basis. The governments of other countries having a large proportion of their population engaged in agriculture had also seen fit to assure to the agriculturalist adequate supplies of credit at low rates of interest on long terms. Agriculture in Western Canada had not hitherto been profitable enough to allow the accumulation of large sums of money which might be used for a purely provincial farm loan scheme, and if this most important matter was to be adequately dealt with it must be by the federal government, and on a sufficiently large scale to allow farmers who already have mortgages on which they are paying high interest rates to retire their existing loans and repay the money over a long term of years. Mr. Edwards also referred to the matter of intermediate credits which he said was of the utmost importance, it being impossible for a farmer to pay 8 per cent. interest on money borrowed for the production of cattle and repay it in one year as required by the banks.

Administrative Economy

D. G. McKenzie brought to the attention of the government "the urgent need for rigid economy in governmental administration in order that the crushing burden of taxation may be reduced."

The delegation, Mr. McKenzie said, recognized and appreciated the effort that was being made in the direction of economy as indicated by the estimates submitted to parliament recently. Continuous efforts must be made, however, to further reduce the burden of taxation and to institute a policy of rigid economy in all expenses relating to public business. He quoted figures showing the increase in the national debt during recent years, and stated that in 1923, it took the whole of the grain crop of Canada, valued at approximately \$900,000,000 to meet the tax bill of the country, federal, provincial and municipal.

The Hudson's Bay Railway

The necessity for the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was impressed upon the government by J. W. Ward, who pointed out that the delegation was simply asking for the fulfilment of a solemn pledge often given and repeated by successive governments during many years past. The Hudson Bay Railway, he pointed out, had been graded throughout its length, steel had been laid to within 92 miles of the bay, and a large amount of work had been done upon the harbor at Port Nelson, the total outlay to date being approximately \$20,000,000. It was inconceivable that after this amount of work had been done the project should be allowed to remain uncompleted.

The delegation urged that the work be finished without delay not only because of the advantage which the opening of the road would bring to Western Canada, but also because of the danger that further delay will mean the rapid deterioration of the work already done and the loss of the money expended.

C.N.R. Branch Lines

J. A. Maharg, in a brief but effective statement, spoke of the necessity for proceeding without delay with the branch lines program of the Canadian National Railway. He called attention

to the fact that many of the areas to be served by these branch lines were settled years ago on the promise that railway accommodation would be furnished immediately. The delegation fully realized the necessity for economy, but would submit that the judicious expenditure of money in this case would be real economy.

Mr. Maharg also presented a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, asking that the Crows Nest Pass agreement be reinstated in its entirety, and that the C.P.R. be compelled to carry out the terms of the contract under which it received \$3,400,000 from the federal treasury in return for specified reductions in freight rates. This is a matter of considerable importance inasmuch as the C.P.R. in the setting aside of the Crows Nest Pass agreement was permitted to increase the freight rates upon agricultural implements and certain other commodities shipped from Eastern Canada to the West.

To Amend Immigration Act

Mrs. J. S. Amos presented a resolution of the council expressing the opinion that the Immigration Act should be amended so as to protect British subjects and others who have obtained Canadian domicile from deportation without trial before the ordinary courts of law. The injustice complained of, Mrs. Amos pointed out, was made possible by Section 41 of the Immigration Act, as amended in 1919, which provides that persons who are guilty of certain seditions offences or who are even suspected of belonging to certain kinds of organizations or who entertain certain disbeliefs may be deported by the immigration authorities without trial in the regular courts of the land.

Mrs. Amos made it clear that the delegation did not object to deportation of undesirables, but did protest most strongly against this being effected in an arbitrary manner.

Nationality of Married Women

Mrs. Elliott brought to the attention of the government the question of the citizenship of married women. The position of the Canadian woman, she said, who married an American man residing in Canada, but who had not become a British subject, was particularly unfair. She immediately ceased to be a British subject but was not able to become an American citizen until she had resided at least one year in the United States. The whole matter was complicated by the fact that Canadians could not deal directly and independently with laws which affected their nationality, because properly speaking they were not Canadians but British subjects, and any changes made in the law governing British nationality must be made by Great Britain. Owing to these complications the only possible way to arrive at some common working ground of understanding was to hold an international conference or to refer the matter to a committee of the League of Nations. In the meantime, however, Mrs. Elliott suggested that some effort should be made to enable a Canadian woman marrying a citizen of some other country but remaining in her native country to retain the rights of citizenship in her own land.

Senate Reform

Mr. Mackenzie King remarked that on the two questions dealt with by Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Amos, the government had endeavored to meet the views expressed. The question of nationality of married women was discussed at the Imperial Conference last year, and Sir Lomer Gouin, who represented Canada on the special committee which dealt with the matter, had taken substantially the same view point as that expressed by Mrs. Elliott. The representatives of some of the other parts of the Empire, however, had not agreed and nothing had yet been done. As far as deportation was concerned, the House of Commons had on two occasions passed bills repealing the section complained of with the object of removing an obvious injustice. The Senate, however, had killed both bills.

Continued on Page 18

Does It Pay to Hold Wheat?

FARMERS believe that the fundamental weakness of our present grain marketing system is that—
 (1) It is an exchange only.
 (2) That it does not merchandise the crop.

(3) That the commission man and the exporter are only cogs in a system that, like Topsy, has just "grown up"; and
 (4) That the system of marketing does not result in getting as great a return for the producer, who has to sell in the late fall, as it should.

They do not blame the members of the Grain Exchange personally, or individually for the state of things they believe exists. They recognize it as a condition that has developed without intentional design on the part of anyone. They believe, however, that the exchange, while indirectly interested in getting a good price for the producer, is not primarily concerned with the price received. They believe that the commission man who is paid on the basis of bushels handled and not on the basis of price per bushel, is more concerned, and naturally so, about the volume of business done than in the price obtained. They are not critical of the men who find themselves in the grain business and who are doing a legitimate business, but they are critical of the system which permits our whole crop to find an outlet as best it may without, in their opinion, any scientific attempt to market it intelligently, as any business man would do with his own product.

Sanford Evans on Record

But coming back to the question, "Can the October-December depression in wheat prices be lessened by holding back some of the crop?"

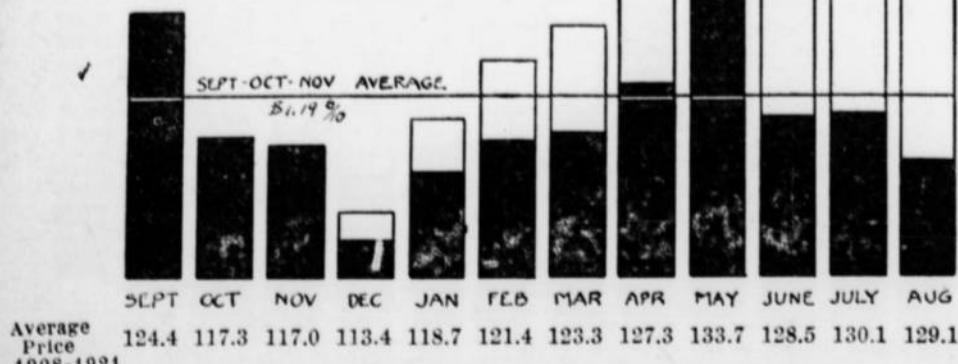
To answer the question I shall refer you to three authorities.

From the Georgian Bay Canal Commission Report, Sanford Evans, chairman:

"Western Canada, since 1908, has marketed an important quantity of contract grade wheat in October, November and December, and this is the only part of the world which marketed a large exportable surplus of that grade of wheat in those months, a quantity which was much greater than the current requirements of the United Kingdom, and at times, perhaps, than the current requirements of all Europe for wheat of that quality, unless at bargain prices, and Western Canada has, since 1909, found a tendency to an extreme weakness in prices, where weakness apparently did not previously tend to show itself. . . . In the commercial world even a temporary over-supply tends to break prices.

"Winnipeg prices are never relatively high except when the quantities on the market are small. . . . A surplus always tends to set the conditions for the total supply and an excess at Fort William and Port Arthur must tend to bring down the price of the whole quantity

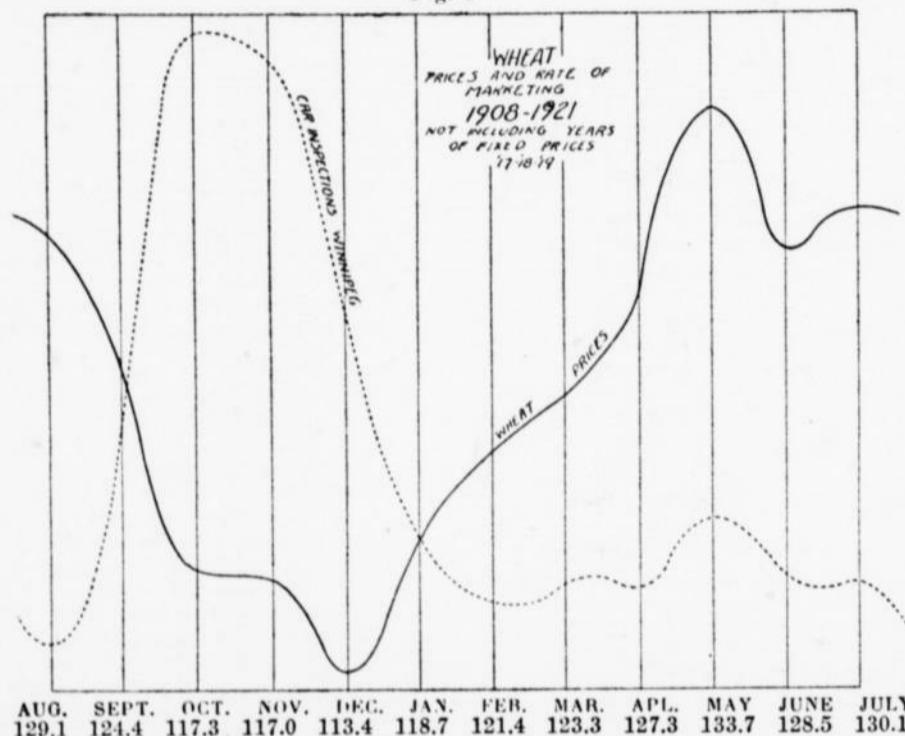
Dr. McGill's method of calculating. The tall columns represent average market prices. The solid black columns represent net prices after deducting $\frac{1}{4}$ cent interest and 1 cent storage for every month after November. According to this calculation the average fall price is never again netted except in April and May.



Average Price 124.4 117.3 117.0 113.4 118.7 121.4 123.3 127.3 133.7 128.5 130.1 129.1
 1908-1921
 Storage and Interest after November $\frac{1}{4}$ c $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{3}{4}$ c $\frac{5}{4}$ c $\frac{6}{4}$ c $\frac{8}{4}$ c $\frac{9}{4}$ c $\frac{11}{4}$ c $\frac{12}{4}$ c
 Loss through holding based on Sept.-Nov. prices 6.95c 3.15c 1.95c 1.55c *0.95c *5.85c .85c .75c 2.55c
 *Gain

It depends on whom you ask. Dr. Magill's answer is "As a general rule, No," Hon. John Bracken, using the same set of figures, says "As a general rule, Yes." This article is taken from Premier Bracken's Wheat Board speech before the Manitoba Legislature, and is in favor of controlled marketing as against independent dumping.

Fig. 1



The largest portion of the wheat crop passes out of the western farmers' hands when the price is depressed

marketed at the same time, to the basis on which the excess can be negotiated."

From Saskatchewan Government Report on Wheat Marketing, by Stewart and Riddell:

"During the remaining nine months (from January to September) the tendency has always been for the price of wheat to ascend to higher levels, with the result that the producer only gets the benefit of the prevailing higher prices for the remaining quarter of his season's crop. The consumer, on the other hand, pays for his flour on the basis of current prices for wheat. Therefore if, as a rule, the wheat market inclines to low levels during three months of the year and to high levels during nine months of the year, because the bulk of the producer's wheat comes on the market in the shorter period, it will be of advantage to the consumer, as well as the producer, if the delivering of that wheat crop could be more evenly spread over the entire 12 months. If this could be

done fluctuation in prices could be lessened, and it is a well-recognized fact that fluctuations in prices are detrimental either to the producer or the consumer."

From the Fourth Annual Report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, President Donald Morrison:

"It is not likely the railways will ever get to the point where it will be possible for them to move all the crop in a few months; even if it were it is exceedingly questionable, from an economic standpoint, if the producer would be benefited; and in my opinion it would be the reverse, for the larger the stocks in sight the lower the prices are naturally liable to be."

It will thus be seen that all of the evidence seems to indicate that the depression can be lessened by merchandizing the crop instead of dumping it, as we do at present, but as to how much it can be lessened, there is no definite answer.

Another question that requires con-

sideration before reaching a final conclusion on the matter of monthly supply as it affects prices is: "If wheat is withheld from the market in late fall months, will it bring a higher price later?"

In the report of Dr. Magill's evidence before the Agricultural Committee at Ottawa, a diagram is reproduced which shows that on the Chicago market, over a ten-year period, August wheat, if held and sold at some later month, would have lost from 5.1 to 14.1 cents per bushel if carrying charges for interest and storage had been charged against the crop.

Also it is shown that on the Minneapolis market, over a period of ten years, September wheat, if held and carrying charges paid, would have lost from 1 to 6.4 cents per bushel, depending upon the month in which it was sold.

Similarly a diagram is found which appears to show that on the Winnipeg market, during the years 1908 to 1913, it would not have paid the farmer to hold his wheat, and that if he had held, he would have lost from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.1 cents per bushel, depending upon the month in which it was sold.

Some Important Exceptions

In all deference to the able secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Dr. Magill, whose knowledge of and experience in the grain business is very extensive, I cannot but disagree with him when from such evidence as this leaves the inference to be drawn that it would not have paid the farmer of Western Canada to hold some of his wheat. In my opinion such a conclusion cannot fairly be drawn from the facts submitted. In the first place the conclusion drawn from the United States data are not applicable here, for two reasons:

1. Because the United States exports only approximately one-quarter of its crop and consumes three-quarters, while Canada exports three-quarters and consumes about one-quarter.

2. The United States harvest season is four months long, while ours is less than two, thus distributing their heavy marketing season over a much longer time.

In the second place, the Winnipeg data, while literally correct, does not truly represent the facts, and in some respects is misleading. In the comparison of autumn with later prices, he reduced the actual cash price obtained in the later months by 1.5 cents per bushel per month to cover interest and storage charges. This is defensible under some conditions, and I shall not criticize it here, but in some other respects the comparisons may be criticized. For instance:

1. He allowed his accountant to average the price for September, October and November, and compared this figure with the net price (cash price less interest and storage figured at 1.5 cents per month) for each succeeding month, thus showing a loss.

September should not be included in computing the average fall price says Mr. Bracken. (See Figure 5). The net price of wheat in every month from January to August is higher than the October-December price, which is the correct average for the period of heavy marketing.

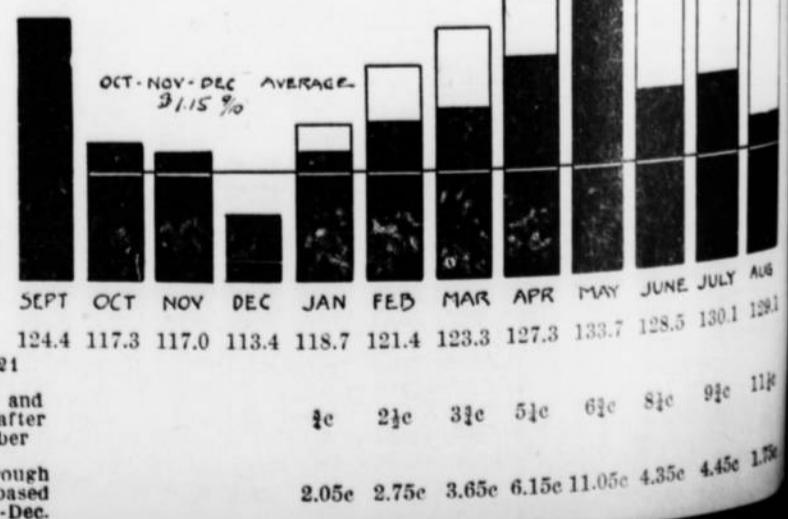
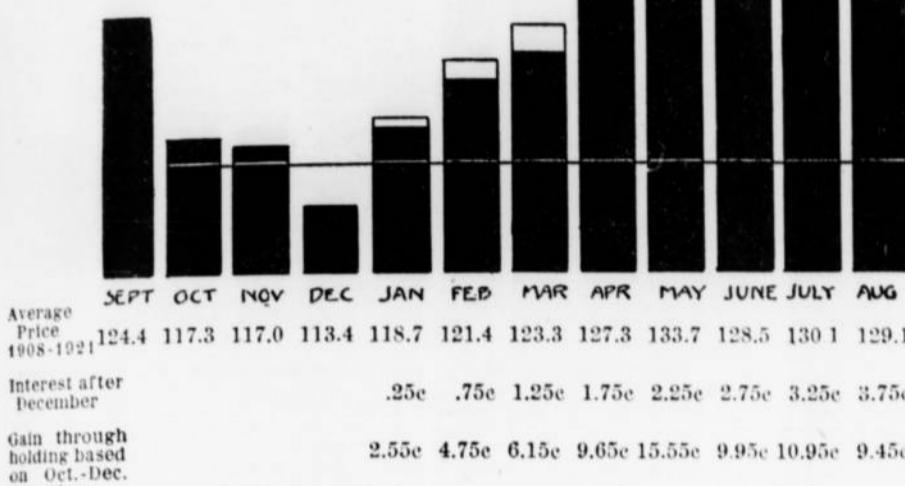


Fig. 3

In computations of this kind it makes all the difference in the world what carrying charges are allowed. The farmer who keeps his grain at home in a granary does not have to pay one cent a month storage which Dr. McGill allows. Allowing interest only, the profit for holding grain marketed after October 1, runs all the way up to 17½¢ per bushel.



2. If he had averaged the October, November and December prices, the months when the largest shipments are received, and compared this with the net price for each succeeding month, it would have shown a gain in every one of the next eight months except August.

3. The three months he chose to compare with later months were not the three low months. He included September, which was a higher net price than any of the subsequent months, and he omitted December, which was the lowest net price of the year.

4. To show the whole truth, the September, October, November and December prices should have been taken singly and compared with the net prices of the following months.

5. Had this been done it would have shown that (a) December wheat, if held and sold later would have sold at an advance of from 1½ to 4½ cents per bushel every later month up to the next September, after paying all carrying charges, including interest and storage.

5. (b) November wheat, if held, would have sold at a profit in July, but at a slight loss each of the other months. It would, as well, have shown that neither September nor October wheat, if held, would have brought a profit after paying 1½ cents per bushel per month for carrying charges.

What is a Fair Storage Charge.

6. If storage at the rate of 1 cent per bushel per month had not been charged—and in the case of the farmer who has granaries it should not be charged, because it costs him no more to keep them full of grain than to keep them empty, in this case December wheat, after deducting interest charges of ½ cent per bushel per month, would have sold at an advance of from 2 to 11 cents every one of the eight following months. Similarly November wheat would have sold at an advance every later month, except December, January and February, and October wheat would have sold at a gain every month except December, January, February and March, while September wheat would have sold at a loss during each one of the succeeding eleven months.

7. If the prices used had been the average for the period 1908 to 1921 (omitting the years of fixed prices) instead of the period 1908 to 1913, they would have shown much more favorable results from holding.

For example: When interest and storage at 1½ cents per bushel per month was charged against the wheat held, December wheat would still have sold at a profit of from 4½ to 13½ cents during every one of the nine months following. November wheat would have sold at a profit every month except December and January. October wheat would have sold at a profit every month

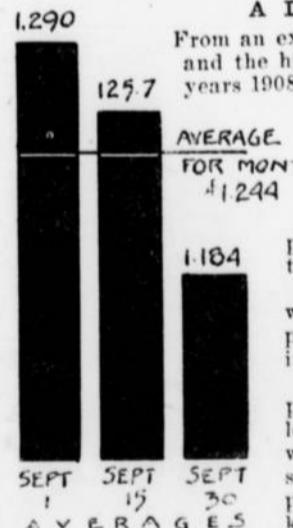


Fig. 5. The biggest drop in average prices comes in September. The average for the opening day of the month is practically the same as for the preceding month. The average price for the closing day of the month is only one cent higher than the October average. Shipments are only at end of month.

five cents, the increased price would have been \$3,000,000. These two sums added together make \$4,500,000, which is equal to about one and one-half to two cents per bushel on the total crop.

Prince Edward Island estimates of \$728,000 show that the attorney-general's salary of \$2,000 has been reduced to \$1,500, and the members' sessional indemnity from \$500 to \$400, but the salaries of premier, commissioner of public works and commissioner of agriculture remain at \$2,000.

Fig. 4

To Men—To Women

Who want, whiter, safer, cleaner teeth

This free test

This is a test which millions now have made. You see the results in whiter teeth in every circle now.

We urge you to make it. Every person in your home needs this new way of teeth cleaning.

It combats film

The great object is to fight film on teeth—that viscous film you feel. Under old methods, much of that film remains. It clings and stays. It becomes discolored, then forms dingy coats. The result is teeth ever clouded and unclean.

Film holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Most of you know that these film-caused troubles are not escaped by old ways of teeth brushing.

Now dental science, after long research, offers ways to fight that film. One disintegrates the film. One removes it without harmful scouring.

Able authorities have approved these methods, after many careful tests. A new-type tooth paste has

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Made in Canada

Pepsodent CANADA
REG. IN

The New-Day Dentifrice

Based on modern research. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.



been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent.

Leading dentists the world over began to advocate its use. As a result, careful people of some 50 nations are using Pepsodent today.

You'll see at once

You will see the new effects at once. Pepsodent does more than fight film. It increases the alkalinity of the saliva, increases the starch digestant. So Nature's tooth-protecting factors are given multiplied effect. The whole result is a new conception of what clean teeth mean.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

You will be amazed and delighted. Cut out coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 881, 191 George St.,
Toronto, Can.

Mall 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.



The "Kiddies" know
the smacking
goodness and the
wonderful
flavour
of
Benson's
Golden Syrup

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED





Plowing To Be Proud Of

There is a lot of satisfaction in doing a good job of plowing besides the increase in crop that comes from deep plowing.

The E-B 12-20 Tractor with No. 102 Power Lift Plow makes an ideal plowing outfit. It enables you to do more plowing in a day at less cost per acre.

You will find the E-B Tractor has plenty of power for all farm jobs—either field or belt—and you can depend on it for work every day in the year. Before you buy any tractor, investigate the E-B.

E-B No. 102 Tractor Plow works equally well with any make of tractor. A pull on rope lifts or lowers bottoms. Equipped with E-B Quick Detachable Shares which can be put on or taken off in 5 seconds without tools.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.

INCORPORATED

Business Founded 1852

Regina, Sask.

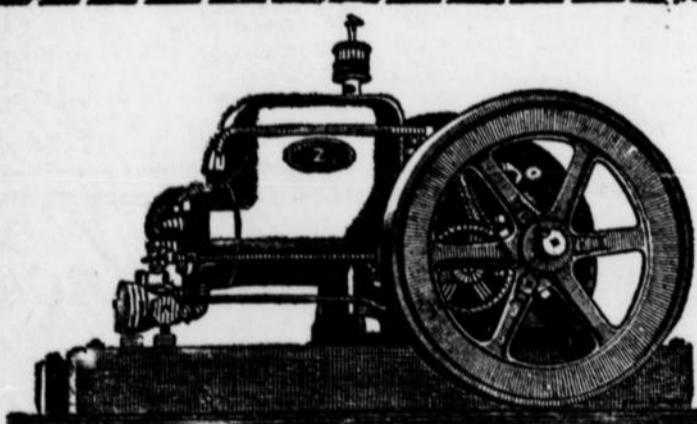
[Mail this coupon and get
books on Tractor and Plow]

Name.....

Address.....



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BOOKLET



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Hitch your farm machinery
to the simple, dependable
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
Z-ENGINE

High Tension Magneto, Throttling Governor, Easy-starting,
Heavy Crankshaft and Bearings. FREE Booklet with interesting
facts and prices. Mail coupon to our nearest Branch.

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The Canadian
FAIRBANKS-MORSE
Company Limited

St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto Windsor
Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver Victoria

Without obligation please mail me Gas Engine Booklet and Prices

Name.....

Address.....

I am interested in.....

Horse Power



These bees were domiciled in the backyard of Miss Jessie Wishart, at Portage la Prairie, Man., last year. Now, as Mrs. Herman Rose, she is spreading the cult of the apiarist at Ochre River, Man.

Spring with the Bee-keeper

L. T. Floyd, Deals with the Problems that Confront the Apiarist About to Make His First Plunge

SINCE the enthusiastic convention of bee-keepers from Manitoba and Saskatchewan met in Winnipeg, in February, we have heard it remarked several times by those who know nothing of the work that the bee business in the West was overdone; soon honey would be produced in such quantities that the market would be overloaded.

In the issue of January 5, of the Farmer's Sun, of Toronto, Secretary Weir, of the Ontario Co-operative Honey Co., reports that his company shipped 75 car loads of honey into Western Canada this last fall. If this report is true, and we have not the slightest reason to doubt it, we will start a lot of beginners before we catch up with the demands of our local market and it is very important that these beginners be started right.

Poor beginnings account for most of the failures. It is generally agreed that the party who wishes to start bee-keeping should purchase a full colony or hive of bees as near home as possible. At the recent convention, after some discussion, a full colony of bees was described as one which should cover not less than seven combs in a ten-frame hive on June 1. It should have all the combs except two well drawn out and should have a queen laying worker eggs at the time of delivery.

The buyer has a right to ask the shipper to guarantee the bees to arrive in good condition at his station. After the bees pass through the hands of the expressman at the point of delivery, the shipper's responsibility ceases unless the colony proves to be diseased, in that case the purchaser can demand the return of his money as it is contrary to the Foul Brood Act to ship diseased bees.

Package Bees

Why not purchase package bees? Package bees are only available in the southern States, and are never shipped by Canadian bee-keepers except when they act as agents for some southern company. They are all right for a beginner if he has the combs on which to hive them, but there is not much satisfaction in hiving them on sheets of foundation. At least four combs would be needed for a two-pound package, and a full hive of combs would be better, and when the price of these is added to the price of the new hive and package of bees it brings the price up to the point where it is about as cheap and not nearly so risky to purchase a full colony.

It is not advised to put much money into bees at the start. Two or three hives at the most will serve for a beginning, and after that the bees will increase about as fast as the operator's experience. If they can be purchased near home quite a bit will be saved in express charges as the express companies have learned that they can cash in on the few bee stings received by their employees and charge a rate and a half on shipments of bees.

The importation of bees on combs into Canada is prohibited after March 20, 1924, and for this reason I will not

deal with the packages which are termed nuclei in the bee advertisements.

Date of Shipment

If full colonies are secured these should be delivered from May 10 to June 1. Bees do not ship well after June 1. Packages should be delivered before May 10, in order to have time to build up before the honey flow. The following list of equipment is recommended and the prices affixed are taken from the catalog of a prominent supply company:

For each colony purchased—	
2 No. 1 hives, 10-frame,	\$6.30
at \$3.15	
2 Supers for extracted	
honey, 10-frame, at \$1.58	3.16
5 lbs. comb foundation at	
76c	3.80
General equipment—	
1 No. 2 smoker	\$1.60
1 Spur embedder	.45
1 Bee veil	.65
2 Queen excluders, 10-frame, at 85c	1.70
1 1-lb. spool tinned wire	
No. 30	.30
	\$17.96

This is an outfit for extracted honey as the production of comb or section honey is much more difficult and is not recommended for a beginner. A small extractor can be purchased in the fall when it is needed and will cost about \$15. Queen excluders are not a necessity but will be found a convenience if honey is to be extracted in the early fall.

Sources of Information

In addition to the above a good bee book is almost a necessity. A.B.C. & X.Y.Z. of Bee-keeping, by Root, or Langstroth's, The Honey Bee, are two of the best. It will also be found an advantage to unite with a bee-keepers' association. If there is no local association in your locality send \$1.50 to L. T. Floyd, secretary, Manitoba Bee-keepers' Association, Winnipeg, and gain the advantages of membership in a real live organization.

If there is an opportunity it will pay for the beginner to spend an hour or two in the apiary of an experienced bee-keeper, but it is not at all necessary for him to accept every statement as the last word in bee-keeping. (Government men are also included in this warning). As many different opinions are to be found among bee-keepers as any other class of stockmen, and there are nearly as many different methods of management as there are bee-keepers, so it is not wise to jump too quickly at definite conclusions as there is still much to learn. This is one of the most interesting points in connection with the work.

There are great chances to get big crops of honey in localities where there is a large acreage of sweet clover and few bees kept. The man who gets a start early in these localities will not regret it. There is not the least excuse for the importation of honey into these western provinces. It is just about as poor business as importing eggs from China.

The Farm Poultry House

Prof. M. C. Herner Describes a 100-hen Poultry House, Which He Built for \$184.00—Housing an Important Factor in Determining Poultry Profits

THE farm flock has been receiving a great deal more consideration the last three years than ever before. The question of housing the poultry should be just as big to the farmer as housing his horses, cattle, sheep or swine. When it comes to returns he will get them quicker from poultry than from any of the others and what is more, they will be a good deal larger from poultry than from any of the others. The greater interest taken in caring for the farm flock, in culling the hens, in poultry diseases and so on, of necessity brings up the need for housing the flock a little better than in days gone by, if we would have them lay more eggs and give us greater returns.

Culling the flock for heavy layers, getting rid of the loafers, and feeding the hens better are all right so far as they go, but we cannot look for very much in the way of permanent improvement unless we improve the average housing conditions. We do not mean to say that it is necessary to build an expensive poultry house at all, but we do say that the average farm poultry house would stand a lot of changing and improving which would cost but very little and yet make almost an ideal poultry house. Cheap poultry houses can be built and yet be good enough for any farm flock. Old poultry houses can in many cases be remodelled at but very little cost, and be just as good as the most expensive poultry house.

Basis of Flock Hygiene

In looking over farm flocks we are



Interior view of the farm poultry house showing part of the equipment

house that answers the purpose with a little changing and remodelling.

100-Hen Size

The size of poultry house we recommend is one large enough to hold 100 hens. This would mean a house 14 feet wide by 28 feet long, or say 16 feet wide by 24 feet long. We are, however, somewhat partial to the former in that the light strikes back farther or closer to the back wall than in the latter and is just a little brighter and more cheerful than the wider house.

We prefer a table roof house to the shed roof type in that it is easier to ventilate, is drier in the winter and cooler in the summer. It does cost a little more, however, but we believe this is compensated for in the better condition for the hens.

The house should face south if at all



Two outside views of poultry houses

They are substantially the same except that permanence has been the main consideration in constructing the one on the left, while economy has guided the builders of the house on the right.

convinced that most of the trouble with disease finds its origin in the kind of poultry house used. Such diseases as tuberculosis and roup commonly have their start through poor housing conditions. Light and fresh air even in our cold winters are big factors in preventing disease. Cold, damp houses breeds colds and roup. Poorly lighted houses are excellent breeding places for tuberculosis.

A poultry house, whether it is new, changed over, or remodelled, should have plenty of light. A window 3 feet by 3 feet is worth more than the same area 18 inches high and 6 feet long, and a 4 foot x 4 foot window is better than a 2 foot x 8 foot, in that the square window will always throw the light further back and make the house brighter when placed in right, than a long narrow one of the same area placed in any way you like. Almost every old type farm poultry house could stand twice as many windows or double the light there is now. A house 14 feet x 16 feet wide should have about one square foot of light or glass for every 10 square feet of floor space, and if at all possible, an equal amount of cotton can be used to get or help in getting better ventilation. A slatted ceiling with straw overhead would complete the internal ventilation system.

A further improvement in the average farm poultry house and a check on disease as well would be the dropping platform along the back wall of the house. Any old poultry house can be improved in this respect and the cost of making the change paid for a good many times in the lower losses from disease. So much for the old poultry

possible in order to get full benefit of the sunshine during the winter months.

Wherever the house is located, the spot should be higher than the surrounding land. On too many farms we find mud and water around the poultry house two or three months of the year and in between whenever there is a heavy rain. So much so that the hens never have a real chance to show what they can do. Under these conditions disease takes a heavy toll each year, and what eggs are gathered show by the mud and filth on them what is needed most. This last point is one to consider very seriously with the strict egg grading regulations now in force.

The number of eggs that have to be graded into the "cracked and dirty" class at these times coming from flocks kept under such conditions is extremely large. It will pay in dollars and cents to have the house "high and dry" by grading up the earth or ground so that all water will drain a considerable distance away from the house.

Foundations

As to foundation walls, these can be made of stone or concrete unless the cost is too high, in which case ordinary wooden blocks can be dug in as foundation blocks, spacing them close enough together so as to prevent sagging between. For a permanent job the stone or concrete is of course to be recommended. The writer put up a house 14 feet x 28 feet a few years ago and used four tamarac blocks set on end in the ground on each side of the house and an extra one in the middle at each end.

For sills two by four scantling can be used unless heavier material is desired.

This same kind of scantling is all right for the upright studding, placing them say two feet apart in the north wall and six feet high, and the same distance apart at both ends except where the door will be. For the plates 2x4's are also used and for rafters and joists the same.

Ordinary siding should be put on the outside and on the inside tar paper or building paper can be tacked on the studding and shiplap put on top of this, making the wall then to be one thickness of boards outside, a four inch dead air space, a layer of paper and another thickness of lumber.

The pitch of roof to build will depend on the amount of material to be saved but we would suggest making it high enough so that a man can stand nearly upright when putting the straw in the loft. Care should be taken to put in enough joists to hold up the weight of the straw that may be put in at any time and also so that the frame work of the building is tied together securely to prevent any spreading or bulging in the middle. The steeper the roof the longer the roofing material will last too. Roofing paper is cheaper than shingles but it may not last as long, so may be dearer in the end.

Lighting

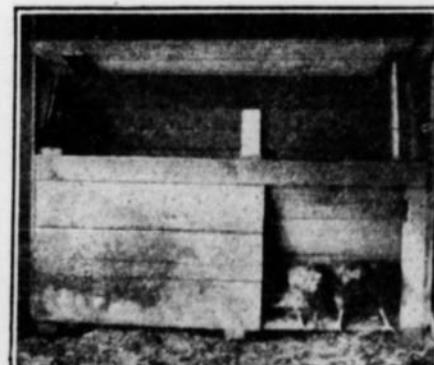
The windows should be in the south side. As far as we can see there is not very much to be gained by having any windows in either end of the house. The door should, however, be in the end handiest to the other buildings or so as to save steps going from other buildings to the poultry house. The windows and curtains should be set in about 18 inches off the floor so that the light can strike the floor at the front, and high enough so it will strike pretty well back in the house too. Ordinary stock size windows about 2 feet wide and nearly 4 feet long can be used, placing a curtain same size in between every two windows.

Another good plan would be to have the windows only two feet high, stretching along the entire front of the house and having a row of cotton frames the same size immediately above the windows stretching along the whole length as well. This has the advantage of not having any draft close to the floor and over the birds, but is not quite as well ventilated as by putting the windows and cotton frames in alternately and all on the same level. The cotton frames should be hinged or hung up from the top so they can swing inwards and upwards. A wire frame can be fitted in this opening to keep out sparrows and also prevent dogs or other enemies getting in or the hens getting out. An extra thickness of cotton can be tacked on these frames if desired but one layer of strong, heavy material would be enough.

One or two run holes can be cut in below. If at any time it is desired to split or divide the flocks and have yards this would be better than having one hole cut in two.

Straw Loft

Before taking up equipment and arrangements we should have stated that the ceiling should be of four-inch boards or poplar poles placed about six inches apart so as to hold up the straw well and yet permit good circulation of



A combined dry-mash hopper and grain bin



Does a Better Job of Double-Disking

—because the automatic yielding lock coupling locks the rear discs in correct working position. They cannot swing from one side to the other or trail in furrows left by front discs.

JOHN DEERE

Model "L" Tractor Disc Harrow

With Yielding Lock Coupling

When turning, this lock automatically yields, preventing dragging or skidding of rear section. This eliminates severe strain on harrow and tractor and at the same time prevents ridging the land.

Disc gangs on front section are held to their work by a powerful pressure spring controlled by the hand crank. Pressure is applied equally to both gangs by means of a pivoted yoke through which the drawbars pass. This permits either gang to rise or fall independently of the other and insures disking all of the ground.

By means of convenient cranks the gangs can be set instantly in any position from straight line to extreme working angle without stopping or backing.

See the John Deere Model "L" on display in your town.

Write today, address John Deere Plow Company, Limited, at Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Lethbridge, and ask for free booklet describing this "better-seed-bed-making" tractor-disc harrow. Ask for booklet LD-710.

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Pulled 74 Stumps In One Day

Without Help or Horses

"I pulled 74 stumps in one day, without help, at cost of less than 1 cent. Some were 2 feet in diameter."

(signed)
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Shulls Mills,
N. C.

SEND NO MONEY

30-Day Trial

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Kirstin
ONE MAN Stump Puller

Multiples your strength 992 times. Pulls bir., green, or tap-rooted stumps. Made entirely of steel. One Man Puller made. 4 speeds double-action lever, mounted on wheels without moving.

FREE!
84-page Land Clearing Book. 150 pictures, colored illustrations. Write for reduced prices, easy terms and **FREE BOOK TODAY**.

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LAND CLEARING GUIDE

Where the Farmer's Dollar Buys the Greatest Value



IN some of the stores of any town the farmer's dollar buys the necessities of life; in others it buys physical comforts; in still others it buys pleasures. In the farm equipment store the farmer's dollar buys the means to make many more dollars. It buys the machines which, like the land itself, is responsible for his progress and prosperity. When the farmer invests in modern farm machines, he is really buying clothing and education, electric lights, automobiles, etc., because these things are purchased with the money made by farm machines.

Of all the stores in town, the farm equipment store is the one where the farmer gets the greatest return for his money. This is true not only on the basis of the foregoing but it is found true also by comparing the prices paid by the farmer for different articles made of similar materials.

An interesting comparison has been made by taking, First, a group of twelve basic farm machines: Gang plow, peg-tooth harrow, land packer, disk harrow, grain drill, field cultivator, grain binder, mower, corn binder, hay rake, manure spreader, and farm wagon—and, Second, a list of common articles used on the farm but not classed as farm machines. Then we obtained the pound prices of these articles by dividing the retail prices F.O.B. Winnipeg by the weights. The pound-price basis is the only practical way to compare these articles and it is entirely fair since the materials go through the same machine shop and factory processes and are handled by the same class of labor.

The chart to the right shows the prices per pound of the basic farm machines and other articles the farmer buys.

Ignore for a minute the low figure in the big circle and study the pound prices of the miscellaneous articles. You will see that they range all the way from 17½ cents up to 33, 57 and even 96 cents per pound. Yet these are not high-priced goods; they are ordinary, everyday articles made of the same materials that go into farm machines, and the prices are accepted as fair by all buyers.

The articles are of a standard line priced at Winnipeg and sold practically everywhere.

Now note the low average retail price per pound of farm machines. The average pound price of these basic machines and implements, needed by every grain-growing farmer, is less than the lowest in the other group. Some of these farm



machines have complicated parts in their makeup and all of them are built to stand years of hard use, yet the average price the farmer pays for these necessary farm machines is only 14 cents per pound.

The above comparisons, which can be duplicated in any community in this country, prove the statement that the farmer pays less money, pound for pound, for the machines that do his work than he pays for any other similar manufactured article he buys.

This shows what farm machines would cost if they were priced like other articles the farmer buys:

A gang plow, priced like a wringer, would cost about **\$225 MORE**
 A peg-tooth harrow, priced like a vise, would cost about **\$24 MORE**
 A disk harrow, priced like a buck saw, would cost about **\$270 MORE**
 A grain drill, priced like a food chopper, would cost about **\$725 MORE**
 A land packer, priced like a churn, would cost about **\$175 MORE**
 A 9-ft. field cultivator, priced like a forge, would cost about **\$60 MORE**
 A corn binder, priced like a steel range, would cost about **\$115 MORE**
 A 7-ft. grain binder, priced like the cheapest automobile, would cost about **\$440 MORE**
 A 7-ft. grain binder, priced like an ash can, would cost about **\$300 MORE**
 A 5-ft. mower, priced like a lawn mower, would cost about **\$65 MORE**
 A hay rake, priced like a garden rake, would cost about **\$130 MORE**
 A wagon, priced like a hand washing machine, would cost about **\$180 MORE**
 A manure spreader, priced like a hay fork, would cost about **\$685 MORE**

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We Repair All Makes. Satisfaction Guaranteed

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Cattle Labels
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples.

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
offers for sale approximately 8,000,000 acres of
Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing
purposes for three or five-year periods, at
reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared
to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal
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ticulars apply to Land Commissioner, Dept. T.
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air. In addition it would be well to cut an opening near the peak of each end to get better ventilation. An opening about one foot square in the east end and one about 10 inches square in the west end as near the peak as possible, without any cotton over either, will make almost ideal ventilation. About 18 inches to two feet of straw should thus be in the loft.

A roosting place and dropping platform should be put in along the back wall of the house. Make this three feet wide and build it three feet off the floor. Use shiplap put on crossways so that droppings can be cleaned off without the hoe or scraper catching in the cracks continually and making it very hard to clean off right if these boards were put on lengthwise.

Other Equipment

Two perches or roosts the entire length of the house will be enough roosting space for all the hens that should be in a house the size mentioned. These perches can be made out of two by four scantling, 14 feet long, or poplar poles might answer too. The photo shows the method of supporting the roost in the middle of the house. They should be placed about 8 inches from the platform and both on the same level. In this way there is room to pass the scraper below the perches and scrape out the droppings. A drop curtain can be used for the very cold winter nights. This can be made out of burlap bags cut open and stretched on a frame.

Immediately below the platform should be the nests. The photo clearly shows the arrangement of these. As to side they should be about a foot wide and a four-inch partition every 12 or 14 inches. In using this type of nest there are very few frozen eggs as the hens can generally see in what nest the eggs are and it is on these they will go to lay. So if they lay only half a dozen a day the chances are that they will be laid in only one or two nests, thus keeping them warm pretty well all day. The hens go in at the back where there is a 4-inch board right in front of the nests for them to jump on.

As to the drinking pans or pails, feed chopper, the grit box and the soft mash trough, these should all be placed where they fit in best from the standpoint of work and saving floor space.

The photo shows how to arrange the dry mash hopper and the feed bin for storing the scratch feed. Both of these should be in every farm hen house. Hens will always do better on dry mash than without it, and the bin for scratch feed is certainly a labor saver for the one who looks after the flock. It can be built any size desired. The one in the photo holds about 800 pounds of scratch feed and about 200 pounds of dry mash in the other half. The lid is shown open and is steep enough so no hen can stand on it.

In the photo showing roosts and nests is also shown the fattening crate used for breaking up broody hens during the summer and for fattening cockerels in the winter.

After Three Years' Test

The points outlined are the main ones to bear in mind in building a new hen house. The plan given and the house described is designed especially to meet the needs on the farm. Everything is practical and simple and yet neat, attractive and fits in well with any well balanced system of farm buildings and farm operations. The writer built this house in his own back yard in order to test it out thoroughly and after using it three years must say he likes it better now than in the start. In addition we have tried it out against various other kinds on the college poultry plant where it also met all the needs of a farm poultry house.

As to cost of construction and amount of labor necessary, this will depend on local conditions. The writer put up the one shown in the photo at cost of \$184 and \$12 of this was for two loads of sand used for a sand box in the house. As the writer did all the work no charge was made for labor. Anyone handy with tools can easily put up the house.

Certain improvements such as a small pen for setting hens, special feed room and so on can be easily included in any house. Any other things wanted might be included as well without in any way interfering with the usefulness or the type of the house.—M. C. Herner.

Influence of Feed on Hog Type

By G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman

THE grading regulation pertaining to market hogs, recently brought into effect, has naturally caused much interest in the bacon-type breeds. Intelligent breeders realize that within breeds of swine, as with other classes of stock, there are strains and families of peculiar merit from the standpoints of type, conformation, and economy and rapidity of gain. There is still another factor affecting quality and type in the finished market hog—feeds and feeding. Without claiming particular weight of influence for either factor, it may safely be stated that the question of feeds and feeding so closely interwoven with desirable strain that one complement is useless without a consideration of the other, in an analysis of what goes to the making of select market hogs.

Undesirable methods of feeding causing unthriftiness or malnutrition at any period will naturally have an indelible effect on the finished product. But more important still, hogs may be reared in thrifty, healthy condition and still be placed under a handicap in the final analysis. The hog is an animal of plastic nature. His life history is short. Attention or the lack of it to selection and feeding will show itself more rapidly in the general type as evidenced by the individuals of a herd of swine than with any other group of farm animals.

The weaning period and from weaning until 12 to 16 weeks of age is the critical period in the life of a bacon hog. Three years of work of an experimental nature at the Central Experimental Farm revealed conclusively that:

1. A certain check in growth may be expected at weaning time. The nature and extent of this check has a very great influence on later development.

2. Supplementing the mother's milk of nursing pigs by easily-digested meals with skim-milk during the last few weeks effects a gradual change.

3. In formulating a ration calculated to change as gradually as possible from mother's milk—and by so doing to reduce to the minimum the weaning checks that so disastrously affect later development—milk is almost a necessity.

4. The weaning and weaned pig is unable to digest and assimilate much crude fibre. Middlings and oat meal or sifted oats with skim-milk is a standard weaning ration, valuable on account of low fibre content and supplying as it does the elements for rapid growth.

In short, stunted growth in the weanling is usually the result of malnutrition. Later correction is very difficult. The result of improper feeding in the early stages usually holds its influence to the end.

Many feeders boast of their ability to finish hogs to market weights in six, five and a half and even five months. These statements are, in many cases, doubtless based on fact, although feeders of livestock frequently have convenient memories and agile imaginative power.

In the experience of the experimental farm system, it is unwise to strive for too great rapidity of gain, where the disastrous consequences of over-feeding on finished type is ever in the offing.

Any system of feeding a bacon hog that tends toward the too early laying on of fat and prevents the maximum growth of bone and muscle during the first four months tends toward the development of a thicker, shorter carcass and away from the type that will make into a lean or leanest side.

The Effect of the Self-Feeder

The above statements have been borne out by several years of experimental work with self-feeders at Ottawa. With hogs of identical type and breeding, these results have been noted: (1) That hand-fed hogs develop more slowly, consume slightly less meal per pound of gain as compared with self-fed lots and finish as select hogs; (2) That self-fed lots finish in less time than the former but are, on

the average, a little more fat and thick, particularly in the shoulders. Where such lots (self-fed) received milk, they would grade as selects on a lenient grading. Where self-fed lots received no milk, the tendency has been to finish hogs more of the thick type. Forced or unlimited feeding, particularly during the early stages, undoubtedly has its effect on type at finish.

The Effect of Exercise

To grow bone and muscle and to promote proper functioning, exercise has been found absolutely essential up to at least 10 to 12 weeks. After that, hogs of the right type at finish can be fed indoors with only small yards for exercise with green feed and mineral matter supplied. In fact, the question of pasture versus soiling for the market hog is still one of contention. Exposure to sun and weather has a marked and lasting effect upon quality. Severe sun-burn causes a check in growth with the consequent shortening up or thickening effect on the hog. Pasturing has given excellent results insofar as finished type has been concerned, where the hogs were three and a half to four months old before pastured and where either natural shade was available or the hogs were of a color better able to withstand the effect of sun than in the case of the white-skinned hog. Given the choice of placing young pigs on shadeless, even though otherwise excellent pasture, or, on the other hand, in some form of cheap pen accommodation providing shade, relative coolness and the provision for regular supply of green food to these pigs in small racks, and the conclusions at Ottawa after many years' observation have all been in favor of inside feeding in cheap quarters. Trying to force a young, white-skinned pig to consume crude fibre that his system was not ready for, under a June and July sun, has almost invariably left a mark on quality of finish.

The Effect of Housing

Much might be written on the effect of proper housing. Repeated experiments have been carried on in types of winter accommodation. Late summer pigs have been wintered in comfortable heated pens. The main difficulty encountered was that of crippling, with a decided effect on finished type. Generally, inside-fed pigs in winter tended, if anything, toward lack of length and scale. Hogs fed in semi-outdoor conditions (partly open sheds supplied with low enclosed sleeping quarters, opening on small yards) finished into select hogs in practically every instance, with no sign of crippling.

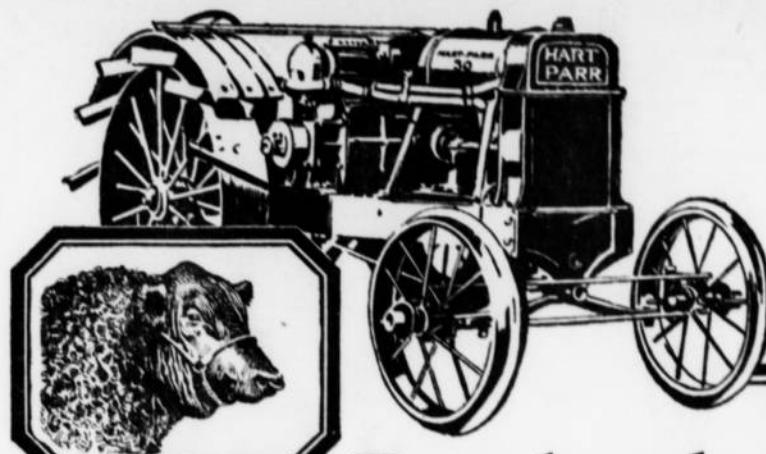
The Effect of Minerals

The effect on type of withholding mineral supplements in the case of winter fed hogs has been marked. Access to charcoal, soft coal, earth, lime, bone meal, etc., has noticeably increased scale, length, development of bone. More particularly still has been the desirable effect noted in the proper mineral rationing of breeding stock. Pregnant sows with access to a variety of minerals, will produce, other things being equal, pigs of the right type at birth.

The Effect of Milk Products

To the last has been left this most important of all considerations in this connection. Limiting these remarks purely to effect on type and aside from economy of production, it may be said briefly that, insofar as the Dominion experimental farms are concerned, on farms where milk products are available, the raising of select bacon hogs is the rule. Where milk products are scarce or lacking, the quality, thrift and vigor of young pigs is comparatively adversely affected with the consequent effect on type of finish.

In the writer's mind, the fact that there is a comparatively small percentage of select hogs coming to our yards, particularly in the West, is due, in no small measure, to lack of or an insufficient quantity of milk and abrupt



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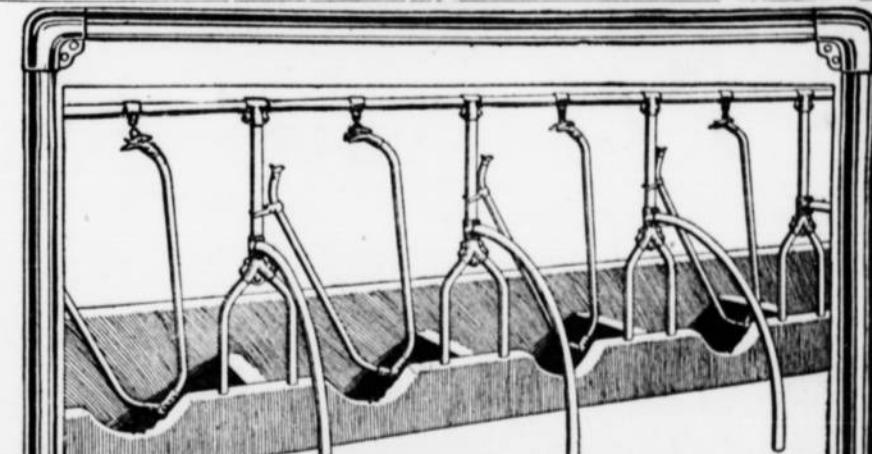
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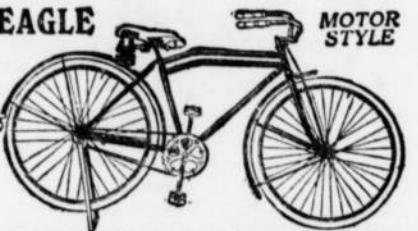
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weaning methods. Experiments on the experimental farm system have shown that with our Canadian grain rations, there is no full substitute for milk products. There may be partial replacers. There is the possibility that, in the near future, a commercial milk powder may be placed on the market at a price within reach of the swine-raiser who has no milk by-product to feed. At the present time, nevertheless, in the light of all evidence, it is apparent that commercial hogs can be raised without milk. Greater skill, however, is required in feeding. The probability of lowered quality at the finish must be considered with our grading regulations. The feeder with milk at his disposal has the safest, most productive and surest feed during the feeding period and the one feed of all that, other things being equal, practically ensures type at finish.

A high priced gun of correct type and reputable manufacture does not necessarily obtain a high average score at the range or trap. The explosive must be right, also the ammunition, and, lastly, the man who holds the gun. The case of the bacon hog is not so very different.

Stock Yards' Charges

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is taking up the battle against increases in stock yards' charges reported on in The Guide of March 19. In a memorandum on that subject the council states that the proposed loading charge cannot be looked at in any other light than as a new charge, and that the proposed reduction on feed does not adequately compensate for it. It is estimated that at the most the reduction on hay would not amount to more than 40c a car. It has been suggested that the reduction on hay would serve as an incentive to exporting, but the council, speaking for the West, at least, says in effect, "We can't see it."

In regard to the proposed revision of charges on calves the council memorandum reads:

"This would mean from the standpoint of the Calgary and Edmonton yards, a reduction in the yardage from 20c a head to 15c; an increase from 10c to 15c at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert; while at St. Boniface the yardage would remain the same. At the same time, the reduction of maximum weights from 500 to 400 lbs. would amount to an increase in the yardage charge from 15c to 25c on all calves weighing between 400 and 500 lbs. We can see no justification for this increase. The fact that the maximum weight for calves in eastern Canadian yards is 300 lbs. has been referred to. We do not consider this any basis for changing the weights on our western yards as a much larger number of the calves marketed on the western yards would weigh between 400 and 500 lbs. than would be the case in the east. It has been suggested that the maximum weight of 500 lbs. allows stunted yearlings that are in poor condition to go through on the yardage paid for calves. We are informed that this is not the case in actual practice as there is a general understanding between the stock yards' companies and the commission men that only actual calves will come under this classification. No difficulty is experienced between the stock yards' companies and the commission firms in deciding what are calves and entitled to come under this classification."

Reviewing the whole situation the council says further:

"A short time prior to the meeting of the stock yards' managers the Union Stock Yards' Company of St. Boniface had voluntarily reduced their charge for hay and chop, and we have been advised by three officials of this stock yards' company that they do not require any increase in charges at the present time. We are also informed that the owners of the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert Stock Yards have not asked for and do not expect any increase, their object being at the time these yards were established to attract livestock to their yards by handling them for lower charges than other stock yards in the West. The situation, apparently, is that the move for these increases has come entirely from



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the Calgary and Edmonton Stock Yards. As already pointed out, these two yards received increases during the war which the St. Boniface yards did not receive, and rather than increases, the council recommends that the charges on these yards be put back to the basis that existed prior to the special increases in yard charges that were granted largely owing to war conditions."

Dry Feeding vs. Silage

H. E. Wood has been preaching more silos and more silage feeding, a doctrine which has the undivided moral support of The Guide, but we have evidently done him a bad service as the following letter indicates:

"In the March 26th issue, page 18, you published an article on Corn for Dry Feeding, by John R. Andrews, Gilroy, Sask., in which he states that his milch cows performed better on dry corn than on silage.

"In view of the widespread interest in Western Canada in silos and silage as a feed, I wish to take issue with Mr. Andrews, as his statements are directly contrary to scientific findings and to the opinions of the majority of practical farmers, and, to my mind, are clearly erroneous.

"To quote the universally recognized authority on feeding, Henry and Morrison, in Feeds and Feeding: 'Practical experience and observation on thousands of farms as well as the results of scientific trials, show that an acre of corn has a much greater feeding value when ensiled than when cured and fed dry. Corn, even in well-made shocks, standing in the field a few months, loses approximately 20 per cent. dry matter due to weathering and fermentation, whereas well-packed and well-cured silage loses approximately 15 per cent.'

"At the Vermont station, green fodder corn converted into silage and fed with hay and grain produced 11 per cent. more milk than the same amount of dried corn fodder fed with the same allowance of hay and grain. In a Wisconsin trial, the corn crop produced 243 lbs., or 3 per cent more milk per acre when fed as silage than when fed as dried corn fodder.

"A summary of all experiments compiled show 7.4 lbs. more milk was produced from 100 lbs. of dry matter in silage than in the rations containing fodder corn.

"Silage has the following outstanding advantages:

"The stock usually rejects the butts of stalks whereas good silage is consumed practically without waste. It is more palatable and hence the stock consume larger quantities, making available more nutrients for meat or

milk production. It has a beneficial laxative effect. In severe winter the ease and comfort in feeding silage in contrast to shock corn is only too evident.

"The statement that Mr. Andrews' cows appeared to give as much or more milk after feeding silage but less butter is sufficient to disqualify his other opinions as every one who has ever had anything to do with dairy cows knows that the percentage of butterfat in milk cannot be changed by feeds. Mr. Andrews cannot be testing the accuracy of his observations with a Babcock tester, or else some other factors have crept in to influence the productivity of his cows.

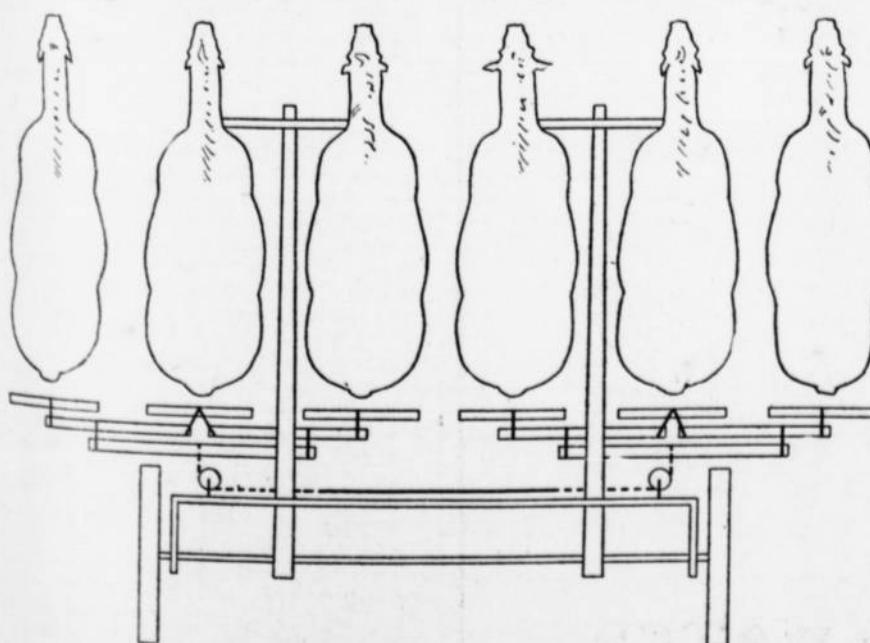
"In conclusion let me offer a word of censure to The Guide. It may be all right for you to publish two sides of a question when there is room for a difference of opinion, trusting to the discrimination and judgment of your readers to separate the probable from the improbable. But when you give space to a correspondent to champion an unsound cause, even though you may disagree with him editorially, the great authority of your paper is extended by the unthinking reader to cover that cause. Mr. Gilroy's article was brought forward at every stop made by the forage crop train when I was with it, and it was difficult to make some people believe that the paper had only extended the courtesy of space to Mr. Gilroy; to them The Guide had definitely enlisted against the trench silo."—H. E. Wood.

Early Seeding to Escape Rust

An experiment was inaugurated at the Brandon Experimental Farm, in 1917, to determine the effect of different dates of seeding on the yield and quality of the wheat when attacked by stem rust. Each year, plots have been sown to Marquis wheat at intervals of 10 days apart throughout the seeding season, the first seeding being made as early in the spring as the land is ready for planting. The season of 1923 was very backward, and April 30 was the earliest date that it was possible to sow wheat. The 1923 results are as follows:

	% Rust at Harvest.	Weight per bushel.	Yield per acre.
Sown April 30...	25	61.5	31.40
Sown May 10....	65	57.	25.00
Sown May 20....	100	53.	20.00
Sown May 30....	100	50.	12.20

Leaving out of consideration the possibility of the development of rust-resistant varieties, earliness of seeding is undoubtedly the most important single factor in lessening the rust damage, as it is conducive to early maturity. The stem rust appears at a fairly definite time in any season that it does come and the closer the wheat is to



Four-horse grain drill adjusted for six horses

C. E. Hunter, Wartime, Sask., asks how to make adjustments to his four-horse drill so that he may employ six horses abreast.

The accompanying cut is from Prof. Shanks, Manitoba Agricultural College, who adds: "You will observe that the poles remain as for four horses, obviating the necessity of drilling new holes in the frame, which would have to be done if you tried to put four horses between the poles. All that is necessary to make the change as recommended, is to obtain two sets of three-horse eveners and substitute these for the two-horse eveners supplied as standard equipment, at the same time moving the pulleys from the position originally occupied beneath the tongue to a point about fifteen inches nearer the wheels on either side of the poles."

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It revitalizes the wasted nerves and builds up the nervous energy which is essential to the healthful working of the digestive system.

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IN a picture which pleases you, even the background colors have been carefully selected to harmonize with all others. In the home that pleases, wall colors have been selected with equal care. A slight difference in tint may make a great difference in effectiveness. To secure the exact color becoming to you, the color which harmonizes most perfectly with your rugs and furnishings, you must use a wall coating capable of infinite variety in tone. You should use Alabastine.

Alabastine is a high-grade water color for interior surfaces—plaster, wallboard, paint, burlap, canvas, or even old wallpaper where it is fast, has no raised figures and contains no aniline dyes; comes in standard colors which intermix to make many shades—mixed with either cold or warm water—can be applied to any interior surface, and is so uniformly satisfactory that you may do the work yourself when decorators are not available, put up in powdered form—full directions on every five-pound package. Being sanitary as well as artistic, Alabastine is the acceptable wall coating for homes, offices, public buildings, theatres, schools—wherever beautiful walls are desired.

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maturity at the time of the rust attack, the less is the resulting damage. If, on the other hand, the wheat plants are in the early milk stage, and are full of moisture, the rust attack is likely to be very damaging.

In 1923, the April 30 seeding produced a normal crop of wheat, which, by reason of its earliness, escaped the full severity of the rust attack. The May 10 seeding, though only four days later in ripening than the previous seeding, produced a decidedly rusted crop, weighing only 57 pounds to the bushel. The later sowings developed the maximum amount of rust, with the result that both the yield and the weight per bushel were still further reduced. Had it been possible to sow the major portion of the 1923 crop in April instead of in May, it seems altogether likely that the rust damage would have been reduced to insignificant proportions.

Farmers are fully aware of the benefits of early seeding in ordinary seasons, but the tremendous significance of early seeding in rust years is but little appreciated. Only once during the past five years, that is, in 1922, has the yield been lowered by early seeding. This was due to excessively high temperature for a few days in June, at which time the earliest sown wheat was in the flowering stage. The result was that the crop was badly tip-burned, and many of the lateral flowers infertile. Seasons like 1922 are indeed exceptional, and early seeding is unhesitatingly recommended as the most effective means, at present, of lessening the rust damage. While comparatively late sown wheat will yield fair returns in a rust-free season, the practice is too risky to be generally adopted, and any field that cannot be sown reasonably early had better be sown to coarse grains.—W. C. McKilligan, Brandon Experimental Farm.

Shaw System of Grain Cropping

S. E. Shaw, Biggar, Sask., is advocating a system of grain growing, styled after its promoter, "The Shaw System." The main feature of the Shaw system is to grow grain continuously in triple rows 18 inches wide with 36 inches between the rows. In alternate years the triple rows are sown in the middle of the strip left bare the preceding year.

Mr. Shaw's plan provides for the thorough and continuous cultivation of the strips between the rows in order to conserve moisture for the growing crop. He is a firm believer in the wisdom of harrowing growing grain. After it reaches a height where further harrowing across the rows would do damage, his system provides for harrowing up and down the rows. After that comes cultivator work, either with a corn cultivator or an ordinary cultivator with a suitable number of teeth removed.

This system permits of sowing the whole cultivated acreage of any farm to grain. The actual space taken by the sown crop is less than would be the case of a farm where all the land is summerfallowed every alternate year, but it is claimed that the conservation of moisture by cultivation, for the crop growing only a few inches away, will produce yields in excess of what other systems of grain cropping are known to give. Moreover, it provides what Mr. Shaw considers an adequate check to soil drifting as there is no time of the year when fields are left bare of stubble or growing crop.

Mr. Shaw's circular states: "Did you ever notice the good crop growing round the dead hollows and the edges of a field of wheat. Sow your turnip seed broadcast and you get no crop. Plant apple trees five or six feet apart, and you will get little or no crop." The inference is that after the moisture and nutritional requirements for plant maintenance are supplied, the surplus goes into reproductive effort. Plants that get only bare subsistence because they are crowded, do not fruit heavily. Plants that get only a little more, fruit abundantly. He concludes with, "No method (of growing grain) could be much worse than the present one. Are we not justified in trying a few acres of this new method?"

CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER
Alabastine

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Absorption

The Editor.—We farmers note with amusement, the efforts of politicians and press to convince people that the great economic trouble of today is due to imagination or past follies of farming classes themselves, and that mixed farming, co-operative marketing, and real hard work is the panacea for all the ills that beset the farming industry at the present time, but not one word is said about the absorption process that is now holding, and has been holding primary producers in a vice-like grip for the past number of years.

At the outbreak of the war necessity compelled the government to absorb the

flower of man-power—of course necessity did not require of it to absorb the flower of the money-power to stand back of that man-power—and, with decline of man-power from production, the government urged those left from military service to doubly exert themselves to produce the needs for the man-power in the fields of action. This increased effort called for increased expense, and when crops failed the process of absorption on farmers' reserves began. Of course, in order to continue operations, seed, feed, living and other expenses had to be obtained from sources of credit not affected by direct absorption due to war, and with that credit came high interest, often compounded—thus began a second process of absorption on the reserves of farmers. This repeated by several crop failures was, in itself, sufficient to crush the industry, but that was not the end. Money corporations, being exempt from responsibility to God or government, financed the government by loans, as well as the farmers. This was the beginning of third process of absorption, since primary industries must stand a heavy part of direct and indirect taxation. Now a fourth process was applied. The average farmer's resources were now nearly or entirely absorbed, by loss of several crops, and, by destroying his nearby consuming market, the value of his property was destroyed, and now the money-power seizes his property as forfeited security, and the mortgage companies and railroads, etc., have on hand a load of non-producing land. Does the government say to them as it has said to the farmers, "You must rely on self-help to secure sale for your produce and marketing problems?" No, we find the government maintaining agents all over U.S. and Europe, securing immigrants at expense of the people—which is in reality a sixth process of absorption of farmers' reserves, since it is in real fact securing people to purchase this land that has been absorbed by money-power from previous settlers.

Is it not about time the government let the law created individuals—corporations—pay their own expenses, or else pay the taxes on the property absorbed?—E. B. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask.

That Twelve-Horse Team

The Editor.—A prominent British writer stated recently that the world could supply its people with the necessities of life for two hours' work per day. The "best" farm manager in North America gets his men to do 22 hours' work in the day. Ten hours per day for two six-horse teams making 20 hours, and two hours for cleaning, harnessing, feeding, providing he is a hustler and has a barn boss to assist.

Why should any man work that way when every other class in this world has, or is working hard for a 44-hour week? Even from a business point of view the driving of 12 horses to cut production costs is a fallacy. If every farmer drove 12 horses the value of wheat would go down. The value of wheat is lower now when we are driving from four to 16 horses per man than when many drove two, and six was the limit. By working in the opposite direction to every other working man the farmer can get an unlimited amount of work, nothing else.

Some people think an attempt should be made to keep the boy on the farm. The small farm cannot support a 12-horse outfit, a section farm might, but could not support a barn boss. I can see the boys hitting for the tall buildings a little faster than usual when asked to drive and look after anything more than six horses. So much for the men! What about the horses?

Is there no S.P.C.A. society in Canada. It is cruel to animals, to the four inside horses of the rear six, any hot day that is not windy, and what about having horses out for a 11-hour spell without shade in southern Alberta's summer heat. Nine hours a day in the field with an hour and a half in the shade at noon should be the limit for horses in the hot weather. For the man a half-day holiday every week from June 10 to harvest would put every one in better condition for harvest work. Some will say the world has to be fed. I say it is not necessary for 30 per cent. or less to do all the feeding. The Proverbs say: "Be not righteous over much and slay thyself."

What however is likely to happen should the 12-horse man get a following is that farm prices will go lower, the 12-horse man will drive 24 horses, 75 per cent. of the present 30 per cent. farmers will have died in the attempt to follow the 12 and 24-horse man or quit the farm while they have sense and strength to do it.—Albert Flavell, Snipe Lake, Sask.

Pool Contract

The Editor.—Replying to Mr. Beihartz, the Alberta pool is advancing 75 cents a bushel on No. 1 wheat—it is pretty sure the Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools will follow this lead. The secretary of Alberta pool states the pool will handle 40,000,000 bushels of 1923 crop, and more than 26,000 farmers are members of it. A drive is now being made to sign up approximately 100 per cent. of farmers. All this is very encouraging to us.—Wm. Hordern, Dundurn, Sask.

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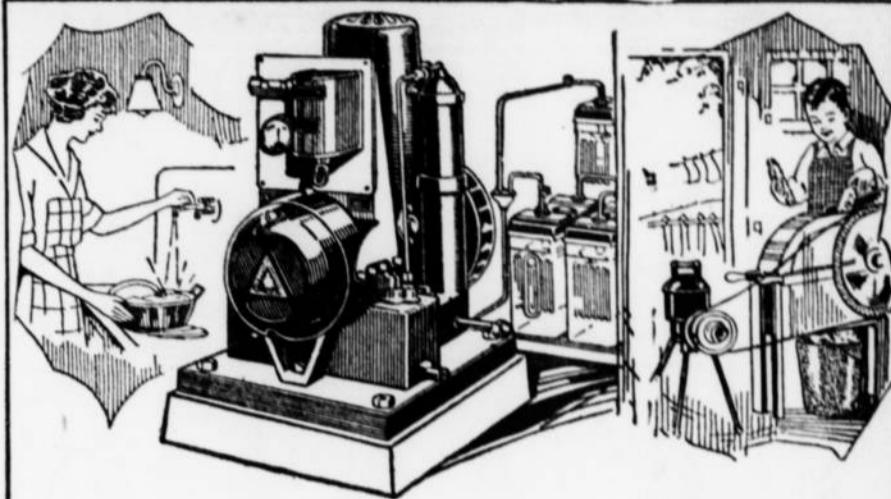
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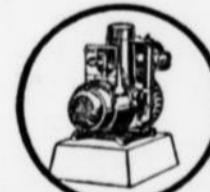
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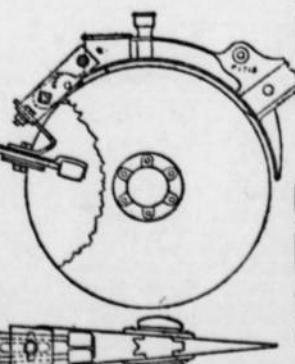
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The Farmers' Legislative Program

Continued from Page 7

Mr. Amos said this situation introduced the next question to be laid before the government by the delegation namely Senate reform.

Dr. S. LaFortune dealt with this matter and presented a resolution of the council asking that a joint committee of both houses of parliament be appointed to hear evidence and report upon the question of Senate reform.

Hon. George P. Graham, who likes a joke, asked Dr. LaFortune if he would give the Commons a majority on the committee, and the doctor replied that he certainly would.

Grain Testing Laboratory

J. F. Reid urged reconsideration by the government of the decision recently announced to close the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg. The laboratory, he stated, was performing a very useful function in making tests to determine the milling value of different varieties and grades of wheat, and of grain effected by rust and other imperfections.

The Wheat Board Funds

D. G. McKenzie brought before the government the question of the funds handed over to the government by the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919, now held in trust by the department of finance. This money, he said, belonged to the wheat growers of Canada, whose grain had been marketed by the Wheat Board, and since it was impossible to return it to the individuals to whom it belonged it should be handed over to the provincial governments in proportion to the amount of wheat contributed by the respective provinces. He pointed out that the federal government had recently discontinued the grants for agricultural education to the provincial governments, and there was urgent need for assistance being rendered to many farmers particularly in the West, who, at the present time, had no means of purchasing seed. There was also a need for improved marketing organizations to handle farm produce and if this money which belonged to the farmers were handed over to the provincial governments, assistance might be given in this direction.

Vancouver Grain Handling

The control of grain handling facilities at Vancouver was discussed by J. A. Maharg, who expressed the view of the council that the elevators at the Pacific Port should be placed under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners rather than being left in the hands of the Harbor Commission. Mr. Maharg also registered a protest against any proposal to establish a separate inspection system for grain exported by the Vancouver route, saying that it was desirable that there should be no division of authority in this matter.

H. E. G. H. Scholefield presented the case for the equalization of freight rates on grain from the prairies on the eastern and western routes. He pointed out that at the present time the transportation charges were considerably higher on grain shipped from Alberta and Saskatchewan to the Pacific compared with the charge for the same distance to Fort William, and in view of the fact that the Canadian National Railway had practically a prairie grade through the mountains, there was no justification for discrimination between the two routes.

Other matters brought to the attention of the government were resolutions in favor of government supervision and inspection of banks; the placing of the Dominion and provincial governments on an equality with other depositors in the case of a bank failure; the amendment of the divorce law so as to make the grounds for divorce the same for women as for men; asking that woolen goods be labelled to show the percentage of virgin wool used in their manufacture; expressing opposition to any duty or embargo on the export of pulpwood; suggesting the calling of a conference of all interested parties in order to define the fields of taxation of the federal, provincial, and municipal authorities and to reduce to the minimum the cost of collecting such taxes.

as it may be found necessary to impose; and asking that a representative of the agricultural industry be appointed to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railway.

Prime Minister's Reply

At the conclusion of the presentation, the prime minister said:

"The government is very pleased indeed to have the opportunity of meeting so many representative members of the agricultural organizations and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and to have had this chance of hearing from you directly your point of view in regard to the several matters dealt with here. I think I can say that none of them, so far as I can recall at the moment, come as entirely new to us, and I think the attitude of the government to most of them is pretty generally known."

However, they will require very careful consideration, and we are only too glad to have before us in the form in which you have presented them, these matters which are not only important to the agriculturalists of Western Canada, but to agriculturalists in all parts of Canada, and, consequently, to the Dominion as a whole."

The members of the delegation were well pleased with the reception given to them by the members of the government and by the interest which they displayed in representations made. Some of the members of the delegation remained in Ottawa for a day or two after the interview with the government and discussed the various matters dealt with in more detail in informal interviews with members of the cabinet.

Growing Gladioli

There is no flower more easy to grow in the garden than the gladiolus, none that is more beautiful, none that will retain its beauty in a vase for a longer time, and nothing that will give the same quantity and quality of bloom at such a low cost. Gladiolus bulbs may be planted in any good garden soil so long as the bulbs do not come in direct contact with manure or fertilizer of any kind and they should be planted where they will have plenty of sunlight. Set the bulbs in the ground about four inches deep and four inches apart as early as the ground can be worked in the spring. After the first leaves come through the ground give them shallow cultivation with a hoe and keep down the weeds. During the blooming period it is well to water them quite freely as it makes the blooms larger and of better quality.

For cut flowers the spike should be cut as soon as the first bud opens, and it is well to cut the spike so that none of the leaves are removed. By leaving the leaves in place the bulb under the ground ripens well for next year's planting. When the cut flower is placed in a vase of water the remaining buds will open day by day, and by changing the water daily there will be fresh bloom for a week or more.

About the first of October the plants should all be dug and there will be found on the bottom of each plant a large bulb and attached to it a considerable number of little bulblets. The stalk should be cut off within an inch of the bulb and the bulbs and bulblets left in a dry cool place for about a week until they are well matured. The bulbs may then be placed in a paper bag and stored in the cellar with the potatoes, as they require the same winter conditions as vegetables. The little bulblets are best stored in a box of slightly moist sand, as if they become too dry they often fail to germinate when planted.

The next spring the bulbs may be planted as before and will bloom again, and this may be repeated for two or three years until the bulbs have become thin and flat, which means they are pretty largely exhausted. The bulblets in the spring should be peeled and soaked for 24 hours in warm water and then planted in rows about an inch and a half deep and about an inch and a half to two inches apart, and they will develop during the year and in the fall should be stored again as previously and planted out the second year in the same way when they will mostly have become large enough to be blooming bulbs.

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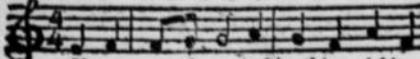
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The Young Woman of Tomorrow

IT is only on rare occasions that Sir James Barrie gives a public address, but when he does his words are well worth preserving because of the fineness of thought behind them and beauty of their message. Recently, he addressed the students of Wallasey High School for Girls, of which his niece, Miss Barrie, is headmistress, and chose for his subject the "The Young Woman of Tomorrow." In speaking of the public schools of England, Barrie said in part:

"Your great English public schools; I never feel myself a foreigner in England except when trying to understand them. I have a great affection for one at least of them, but they will bewilder me to the end: I am like a dog looking up wistfully at its owner, wondering what that noble face means, or if it does have a meaning. To look at, these schools are among the fairest things in England; they draw from their sons a devotion that is deeper, more lasting than almost any love, and I well know that among their masters are men than whom there are no finer in this country. These schools must be great—and yet I don't quite see how it comes about. Of course they send yearly on their way a few good scholars, not so few eminent in the games that we love in this land and are right in loving, but the other four-fifths or so, what do they get from their famous schools? The generals and other illustrious old boys answer that question triumphantly at the school festivities we have been speaking of, but leave the outsider still benighted. It is not even scholarship—pooh! It is not even physical prowess; it is not an awakened soul nor any exclusive manliness, nor even a superior way of wearing waistcoats. They describe it briefly and unanswerably as a something, and perhaps wisely leave it at that, putting us in our place for ever, and satisfying the youth still at school who may have been worrying a little on the subject.

"This mysterious something is got with no effort. You just become enrolled a member of that school and gradually you acquire the something. So far as I can understand it oozes out of the historic walls and penetrates through your clothes. Never it is said was there so many applications as now to get sons into these houses, never have parents made mightier sacrifices for this great end.

"Everybody is after the something; will the old walls that provide it hold out? Let us hope so—but life is becoming more strenuous. Somebody somewhere, somehow, will some day have to submit a piece of that something for scientific examination.

"Don't think that I am saying one word against those great institutions. Even if I wanted to—and I do not—it would be quite useless. Not one could move them. When the last trump sounds, and all other buildings fall they will not even have noticed the disturbance. All I am arguing for is, that if they are so splendid, a way should be found for the boys outside, and in the meantime slabs of the something should be procured for other schools, with of course, a big chunk for Wallasey.

"Until you acquire the something you must get along with the something else that you already have. What you have is a school to be proud of, such a school and such joys as were denied to most of your forbears. To a few of you the glories of Oxford and Cambridge lie ahead—an enchanted land—to many practical advantages. You can go from here as numbers do yearly, equipped, or nearly so, to live intelligently by your own work, to make a fair wage in interesting callings, and be chosen for your jobs in preference to men because you have proven that you can do them better.

"There must be a mighty satisfaction in that. There must be hundreds of girls today doing important secretarial work, for instance, in the cities for the one of a few years ago. A good few others are already higher than it used to be thought any girl could perch. It

ought to soon make a change in the very appearance of the young women in this country—to give them a more serious look. I remember being in Paris on the night of the Armistice, where I had also been for some nights previously, and I think the most wonderful sight I have ever seen in this world was the changed appearance of the women as they realized that the black years had come to an end.

"No Cinderella ever looked more different after she was dressed by her godmother. 'It's over', was the universal cry—nothing boastful, just a shining thankfulness.

"Such schools as yours are a bursting of light through the gloom of the past. Never again will it be quite impossible for a girl, poor or rich to adorn herself in the fair garments of learning. 'It's over—the dark days are over,'



A newcomer in the Tulip bed
(Photo by F. E. Werry, Salvador, Sask.)

you can cry at last. Well that is going too far, but you can at least say, 'It has begun to be over.'

"It will largely depend on you and myriads of others like you—the young women of tomorrow—when it is to be completely over. I should like to give you a motto—something to strive for—I should like to see it blazoned over the entrance to Wallasey High School—the words: 'That every child born into the British Empire should get an equal chance.' That will need some doing."

Styles and Fabrics

It is interesting to watch how the fabrics on the market are influenced by the general trend of styles. In the days of full skirts, frills and furbelows, wiry, crisp materials were in vogue. Years ago grandmother boasted that her Sunday dress of silk would stand alone and the statement was not far wrong, judging by her wedding gown handed down to astonished descendants. Not being satisfied with the heavy, stiff fabrics of the day, the dressmakers lined skirts and bodices until their customers were carrying a considerable weight.

In direct contrast, let us look at the situation today. Styles have changed from the maximum width to the minimum, consistent with beauty and demand entirely different fabrics from those of the days when extra full skirts and sleeves were "all the rage." Woolen materials, such as soft serge, gabardine, poiret twill, tricotine and knitted cloths have replaced the wiry fabrics that "stick out all around." The very suppleness of the newer materials makes them ideal for the straight-line dresses so popular at the present time. The same can be said of other fabrics manufactured for trade today. The silk crepes, for instance, couldn't stand alone, but give splendid service and are excellent for draping, for accordion pleating and for making up the latest styles.

The partnership between styles and fabrics begins long before the public realizes it. Textile manufacturers keep one ear on the ground and one eye on the fashion reports from Paris, and thus are able to estimate ahead of time what the demands of consumers will be during the following season. Thus the fabrics for next fall are on the looms now although we do not commence thinking about them for months to come. This foresightedness is all a part of the complex conditions of modern life and was not practiced a hundred years ago to the same extent.

On Bobbed Hair

We can not think of any matter quite so certain to start a real live family argument as to have some feminine member of the household suggest that she is about to have her hair bobbed. As the debate progresses there will usually be a line-up of age against youth, with a heavy addition of masculine opinion arrayed against daring youth.

Large numbers of young women and girls are having their hair bobbed this spring. In fact it would almost appear that a new epidemic has struck the land, so many have been seized with the idea that they will have their hair either "shingled" or "bobbed." "To bob or not to bob," seems to be perplexing the mind of not a few of the fair sex these spring days and the conflicting family opinion does not help in clearing their uncertainty.

Someone is almost sure to venture the remark, likely heavily loaded with sarcasm: "I don't know whatever has come over the modern woman. She does not seem one bit concerned over retaining her feminine charm. We all know that 'a woman's crowning glory is her hair,' and yet here she is having it cut off, almost like a boy's and then talking about the convenience of it and glorying in her freedom of bobbed hair." At this some of the wiser young women will do well to produce the old family album, and from it select photographs of grandmother or great aunt taken in their early youth with their hair cut quite short—much after the style of hair cut which was quite stylish among boys a few years ago—and much shorter than the present day bobbed style. And yet nobody will suggest that grandmother or great aunt were lacking in feminine charms or that they were "modern minded women"—whatever that term is supposed to mean! The photographs will silence argument but will win very few opponents of the new style of hair dressing to a new way of thinking.

Bobbed hair is very becoming to the average girl in her 'teens, and to some in their early twenties. Much depends on the contour of the face and upon the hair. Bobbing often helps thin or very fine hair to get a fresh and healthy start again. There are some things to be said in its favor. And then again there are many things which can be said with good effect against it. Older women, especially those with either very sharp or very broad faces should beware of cutting their hair short, as should the very tall girl or woman or the very stout person. No one wants to be the laughing stock of her friends. Not a few mournful maidens have shed tears of regret after they have permitted themselves to be shorn of their tresses. The worst thing about bobbed hair is the length of time it takes to grow long. The waiting is tedious and trying to those to whom bobbed hair is not becoming.

Concerning the Fashion Service

A number of letters have been received during the past month complaining of delay in receiving Guide patterns and the Fashion Magazine. We know it is very provoking to order a pattern and then have to wait a long time for it and we fully appreciate the anxiety of the busy housewife to get at her spring sewing early. We are anxious to give our farm women readers a very prompt and at the same time a very reasonably priced fashion service, and we want her to hear our explanation.

The business of the firm who make Guide patterns has had an unprecedented increase this year, more than double that of last year, and it had to reorganize its whole office staff and install new machinery to handle the large increase. The staff are now working overtime to catch up with back orders and are striving to make right any errors that may have occurred during that reorganization of staff. The business is now upon a more efficient basis, and in a position to handle orders more rapidly. Please do not hesitate to write us should any delay or error occur in the future.

The Wheat Pool Campaign

Continued from Page 4

is in but will try to work out details with their committee as soon as we know their position."

Preliminary discussion on the organization of locals and the representation at the first meeting of shareholders in the pooling association occupied some time of the board. The last week in June was tentatively agreed upon for the first meeting, but a final decision on this and other matters relating to organization was deferred to the next meeting of the board, which will be shortly after May 10.

The board also went over a draft of the proposed by-laws of the association with T. J. Murray, K.C., counsel for the association. When complete the by-laws will be submitted to the first meeting of shareholders for ratification.

Chairman Burnell submitted a report on the sign-up campaign to date, and made recommendations for the continuance of the canvass with a clean-up campaign early in June. Secretary Ransom reported on finance. Both reports were accepted and the finance committee was instructed to make the necessary arrangements for financing the campaign up to the end of June.

Those present at the meeting were: President, C. H. Burnell; vice-president, P. Broadfoot; secretary, F. W. Ransom; treasurer, D. G. McKenzie; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; C. Ramsay, Waskada; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; S. R. Henderson, Kildonan; W. G. Weir, Rosebank.

Standing of Pool

The letter which is being sent out to all shareholders, and with which a stock certificate of the association will be enclosed, is as follows:

"At April 12, contracts covering 611,865½ acres had been received at the pool office. The objective as stated in the contract was 1,000,000 acres. As this objective had not been reached at April 1, you are hereby notified to that effect, in accordance with clause 1 of the contract under which you have the right to withdraw from the pool, if you so desire.

The directors of the pool are unanimously of the opinion that the results so far indicate that considerably more contracts can be secured, and they earnestly urge that you remain in the pool. The time for securing signatures was too short, and there remains large areas yet to be canvassed. It has also become apparent that the wheat acreage of the province is much less this year than last, and consequently, that the objective was set too high. There is every probability of securing enough additional contracts in a continued canvass to give the pool approximately 40 per cent. of the wheat acreage of this year.

"We would also impress upon you that it is the intention to have one selling agency for the three pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Alberta pool has notified us that it is ready and willing to enter into arrangements for the establishment of one selling agency. This makes it all the easier for us to go ahead with the pool. The prospects, therefore, are excellent for the success of the pool, and your co-operation to this end is earnestly requested.

"The advice of your directors, who have carefully reviewed the situation, is that you stand firmly by the pool, and make it possible for these three prairie provinces to unite in the establishment of a co-operative marketing system which will bring the farmers together for the common purpose of improving their economic condition.

"Your contract has been accepted and executed by the pooling association. Your application for stock has been accepted, stock has been allotted, and we enclose your certificate of membership. You are now a shareholder in the pooling association. It is your association, and its usefulness and value will be enhanced if you work for it and stand by it loyally.

"Yours truly,

"F. W. RANSOM, Secretary,
"COLIN H. BURNELL, President."

Grain Enquiry Commission

That he knew of no irregularities or manipulations on the Grain Exchange, and that the grain trade was less speculative than many other businesses, was declared in evidence by James Stewart, president of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., and who was chairman of the Canada Wheat Board, before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, at Winnipeg. He had, he said, no suggestions to offer for improving operation of the Grain Exchange; he knew of no practices on the Exchange that were prejudicial to the producer.

S. B. Woods, K.C., counsel for the Commission, quoted from the Stewart-Riddell report to the Saskatchewan government in 1921, to the effect that the price of wheat had a tendency to rise in the nine months following the three fall months, when the farmers dumped

their grain on the market. Mr. Stewart replied that the carrying cost would absorb the rise and he refused to commit himself to the general proposition read from the report, stating that he had not read the report since it had been written, and he would like to refresh his memory on the point.

Mixing Hurts Farmer

Hon. George Langley appeared before the Commission again on Monday, and continued his criticism of the practice of mixing, a practice which, he said, had arisen as the result of a misconception of the Grain Act. The mixing of grain, he said, was not forbidden but it was provided that those who did the mixing could not receive a straight grade certificate for the mixed grain. Mixing for the purpose of selling by sample, he stated, was an addition to and not a substitute for

the present grading system, and in his opinion, mixing was only permissible for grain to be sold on sample. The sample market, however, had not materialized. Mr. Langley's remarks led to a sharp discussion among counsel on the question of the legality of mixing, after which Mr. Langley declared that the simple provisions of the act had been muddled up.

At the Tuesday session Dr. Magill stated that the Grain Exchange had been asked to co-operate in the establishment of a sample market, and at considerable expense they had furnished the space and the requisite facilities. These still existed, but there had been no attempt to operate a sample market. Mr. Langley continued his evidence at this session, contending that mixing lowered the

Continued on Page 24



Mother needn't worry about cleaning up after this party!

There's a Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug on the floor, and it has a non-absorbent, waterproof surface that can't be harmed by liquids, or spilled things of any kind. Nor can crumbs or dirt grind into it.

Congoleum Art-Rugs are sanitary, easy-to-clean, and durable—just the thing where children romp and play.

Just a few strokes of a damp mop make them spotless and bright as new. Then, too—there are no turned-up corners or edges to trip unwary feet, for Congoleum Rugs always lie flat without fastening of any kind.

Congoleum Rugs are made in a wide range of colorful patterns. And they are so low in price that it is sound economy to use them all over the house.

Popular Rug Sizes—Low Prices

9 x 3 feet	\$ 4.50	9 x 9 feet	\$ 13.50
9 x 4½ feet	6.75	9 x 10½ feet	15.75
9 x 6 feet	9.00	9 x 12 feet	18.00
9 x 7½ feet	11.25	9 x 13½ feet	20.25
9 x 15 feet \$22.50			

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard, 85c sq. yd.

Prices in Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight.

Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," which illustrates the attractive patterns in full colors.

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The same durable, waterproof material as the rugs, but made in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor. Only 85c a square yard.

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Which of these two pretty floral patterns would you like in the dining room?

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"I played the first song in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour," R. H. Extension, B.C. "In less than half an hour I could play," J. E. S., Moosomin, Sask. These are samples of thousands of letters I receive. I say I can positively guarantee to teach you to play the piano or organ just as I have taught over 350,000 men, women and children. **In less than an hour's time you will play your first piece** and will have at your command one hundred selections of standard music.

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Popular songs; dances; radio music; old songs; stirring marches, all these you can play without drudgery or knowing anything about notes. I am so sure and certain of your success and satisfaction that I will send this wonderful **Easy Method** to you on Free Trial, no C. O. D., no deposit. If you do not learn to play in five days, send the music back. If you decide to keep it as have hundreds of thousands, send only 6½¢ for each selection, taking all the time needed to pay. Tell me without fail how many white keys on piano or organ. Write me today. This is a limited trial offer. **DAVID BAGLEY**, Director, Easy Method Music, Dept. 444, 44 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



NICHOLAS' DINOSAUR DISAPPEARS

Bright and early, Nicholas started for Dooville. Nicky seemed very happy and he whistled merrily. Nicky was quite sure that this day, he would collect the \$500 that Mr. Grouch had promised to pay him for a real live Dinosaur. The last time Nicky saw Old Grouch, the old cross-patch had fussed and fumed and stamped his feet and told Nicky he was a swindler. But Nicky said, "You said you would pay me \$500 for a real live Dinosaur, and here it is and I want my money." Old Grouch didn't know what to do but he wouldn't pay Nicholas, and today Nicholas started out once more. Nicky aimed to take Flannelfeet with him, and then if Old Grouch refused to pay, the policeman would put him in jail. Now everything might have turned out as Nicholas had planned had it not been for Growler. After he had eaten his breakfast, Growler trotted out to the big elm tree, stopped for a little rest right in the centre of the road and soon was fast asleep. When Growler heard the thump, thump, thump of the big feet approaching, he woke up in a hurry and when he saw the strange-looking animal he began to growl and show his long, sharp teeth. Growler was very fierce and brave, and instead of running away, he grabbed hold of the funny-looking snout and began to tug and pull. Nicholas yelled, and scolded, and fumed, but Growler would not let go, and then he gave a mighty tug and at first it looked as if he had torn the strange creature in two—and then everything was plain as daylight. It was plain only Tiny wearing a funny rubber suit Nicholas had made for him. Tiny was frightened and ran away. With Nicholas hanging on for dear life and Growler tugging away at the end of his long tail, Tiny turned the corner and rushed down Main Street. At first the little Doo Dads were surprised. When they saw it was only Nicholas and Tiny, they yelled and laughed, and clapped their hands, which only made Tiny run faster. Old Man Grouch shook his fist and angrily shouted, "Swindler, Swindler," over and over again, and never again did Nicholas try to fool Old Man Grouch.

Boys' and Girls' 1924 Excelsior Club

\$100.00 In Prizes \$100.00

All boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 years (inclusive) are cordially invited to become members of the Excelsior Club for 1924. No fee is charged but everyone wishing to enroll must inform the secretary before May 1 of what he or she intends to take up. First of all decide on the project, then make plans for the season, arrange to borrow money if necessary, and write a letter to the secretary, signed by parent, guardian or teacher, giving as many details as possible. All this must be done without delay so that the letter may reach the secretary before May 1.

In selecting a project, choose one in which you are most interested. Perhaps it is raising livestock, poultry, gardens, bees, or doing canning, baking, sewing or making collections of wild flowers, butterflies, or bird's eggs. Whatever you decide upon, determine to put your best energies into it. A certificate of membership in the club will be sent to each boy and girl who sends in a good description of plans to the secretary before May 1. \$100 in prizes will be distributed next fall on the basis of the best reports received.

Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Dominion Budget

Continued from Page 3

"Cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders; preferential tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, free; general tariff, old rate, 12½; proposed rate, 7½."

"Plows, threshing machines and complete parts thereof; preferential tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10."

"Farm or field rollers, post-hole diggers, hay loaders, stumping machines,

grain crushers, potato diggers, hay tedders and other agricultural implements; preferential tariff, old rate, 10, proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10."

"Farm wagons; preferential tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 17½; proposed rate, 10."

"Fertilizers; preferential tariff, old rate, 5; proposed rate, free; general tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, free."

Small Implements

"Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes and pronged forks;

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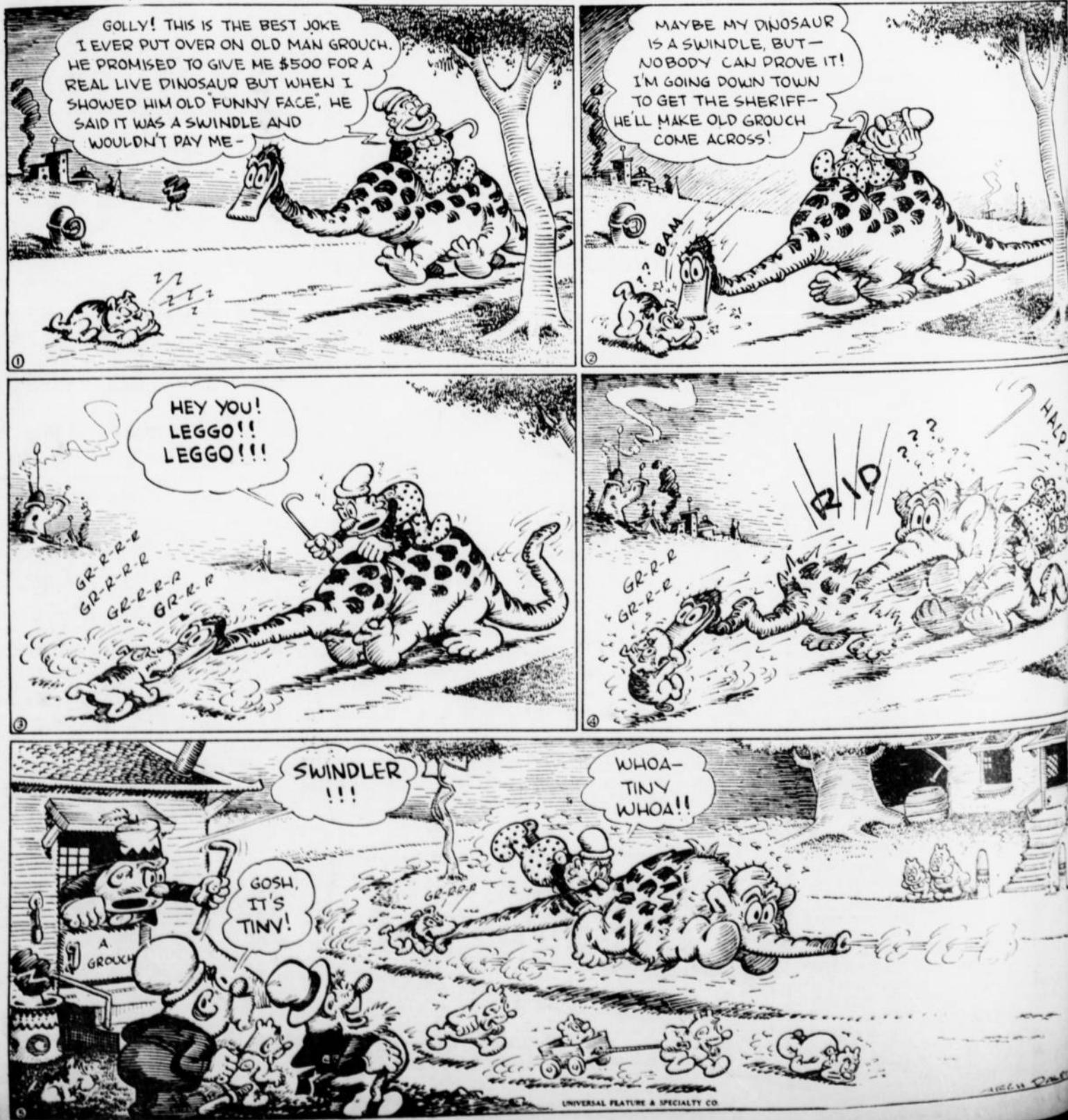
Buy only 30 packets of Gold Medal "Guaranteed-to-grow-or-your-money-back" Seeds at 10¢ a packet and we will send you the genuine Eastman Hawkeye Film Pack Camera with Instruction Book and year's subscription to "Kodakery." **Absolutely Free.** Or, the Camera with 10 packets of seeds, \$2.00; or the Camera with 5 packets of seeds, \$1.75. Your choice of Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, Asp. Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Sweet Pea. Both Camera and seeds positively guaranteed or your money back. Rush your order now. Send money order or postal note for exact amount and the Camera and seeds will be sent to you immediately, postpaid.

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preferential tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10; general tariff, old rate, 22½; proposed rate, 20.

“Shovels and spades; preferential tariff, old rate, 20; proposed rate, 10; general tariff, old rate, 32½; proposed rate, 20.

“It is proposed to remove the sales tax from the foregoing items grouped under the heading of farming industry and also from binder twine. Fertilizers are already exempt.

“It is proposed to give the manufacturers of agricultural implements free entry on pig iron, bar iron and bar steel when used in the manufacture of mowers, binders and reapers, in lieu of a drawback of 99 per cent. The free entry is also extended to these raw materials when used in the manufacture of cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeder.

“Materials which enter into the cost of the aforementioned items and other implements on which the duty is to be reduced will be entitled to entry at 7½ per cent. under all tariffs.

“It is proposed to grant a drawback of 99 per cent. on materials and parts of implements on hand imported prior to this date, which will have entered to the cost of all agricultural implements on which the duty is to be reduced.

“It is also proposed to exempt from the sales tax all the articles and materials to be used in the manufacture of these agricultural implements, as well as goods consumed in the process of manufacture.

Fruit Growing Industry

“Spraying machines (fruit or vegetable), grading machines, pruning hooks, pruning shares; preferential tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10.

“It is proposed to remove the sales tax from the foregoing items and also from nicotine, sulphate and spraying preparations.

Poultry Industry

“Incubators for hatching eggs, brooders for rearing young fowl; preferential tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10.

“We propose removing the sales tax from these items, as well as from poultry food.

Dairying Industry

“Milking machines, centrifugal machines for testing butter fat, milk or cream; preferential tariff, old rate, 10; proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10.

“The sales tax is to be removed from the foregoing items and also from cream separators and parts thereof, and extract of rennet.

Mining and Quarrying

“Rock drills, percussion coalcutters, coal augers, stamp mills, ore and rock crushers and rotary and coal drills; preferential tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10; general tariff, old rate, 27½; proposed rate, 20.

“Coal washing machines, coke making machinery and machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal, tar or gas; preferential tariff, old rate, 20; proposed rate, 7½; general tariff, old rate, 30; proposed rate, 12½; and preferential tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 7½; general tariff, old rate, 27½; proposed rate, 12½.

“It is proposed to remove the sales tax from the foregoing items, grouped under the heading of mining and quarrying. In addition, the sales tax is to be removed from mining cars and other similar appliances used for mining or quarrying, and from explosives.

Lumbering Industry

“Sawmill machinery, preferential tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10; general tariff, old rate, 25; proposed rate, 20.

“Logging machinery, which includes logging cars, blocks and tackle, yards and practically all machinery used exclusively for logging operations; preferential tariff, old rate, 15; proposed rate, 10; general tariff, old rate, 30; proposed rate, 20; and preferential tariff, old rate, 20; general tariff, old rate, 27½.

“Logging wagons, preferential tariff, old rate, 17½; proposed rate, 5; general tariff, old rate, 25; proposed rate, 10.

“The sales tax is also to be removed from the foregoing items pertaining to the lumbering industry.

Fishing Industry

“All marlin for the fisheries is to be made free of customs duty; heretofore only barked marlin has been free.

“We propose that the sales tax on rubber boots shall be reduced from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

“Barked marlin for the fisheries is already exempt from sales tax, and, as a result of the change we are proposing, all marlin for the fisheries will become exempt from the sales tax.

Breadstuffs and Provisions

“It is proposed to remove the sales tax from the following articles: Cereal foods, macaroni, and vermicelli, sago and rice, meats, salted or smoked.

“The sales tax is being reduced from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent. on biscuits, canned vegetables, canned fruits, jams and preserves, boots and shoes, including rubber footwear.

“The sales tax will be removed from milk foods.

“Woolen and many other manufacturing establishments will be benefited by a proposed clause which will provide that materials consumed in process of manufacture or production, which enter directly into the cost of goods subject to the consumption or sales tax, will be exempt from the sales tax.

“Well-drilling machinery and apparatus; the sales tax is to be removed.

“Crutches are being made free of both customs and sales tax.

“Traction ditching machines; the value for “free entry” purposes is being increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Sales Tax Reduced

“In addition to all this, the sales tax is to be reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.

“For the better protection of the revenue the sections referring to manufacturers doing business under \$10,000 per year will be repealed. The removal of the \$10,000 limit in connection with small manufacturing concerns will do away with difficulties in administering the act.

“The list of exemptions from the sales tax is to be enlarged. The following are some of the principal manufactures affected: Books for the blind, scientific and text books, printed text books authorized by the department of education of any province in Canada; milk foods and prepared cereal foods; nicotine sulphate disinfecting; dipping and spraying preparations; church bells; chain. Agricultural implements (of which details are given elsewhere), sawmill and logging machinery (details given elsewhere); surgical instruments and appliances for hospitals; carbolic oil for creosoting lumber; insulin; cream separators; philosophical apparatus used in schools and colleges; binder twine.

Reductions Total \$24,000,000

“As a result of these proposed changes it is estimated that there will be a reduction in customs and sales tax revenue of \$24,000,000.

“Whatever division of opinion Canadians may have, surely we share united confidence in the future of our country. We have great natural resources. We have certain basic industries, upon the success of which depend the growth of all other industries, and the greater development of our trade. Of these basic industries, I would place agriculture in all its various branches first. Next to agriculture I would put our forests, our minerals and our fisheries. A real national policy is a policy that will encourage the growth and development of these basic industries.

“The more of the products of the farm, the fisheries, the mines and the forests we have going to market, the greater will be the earnings of our transportation companies, the greater the purchasing power of the nation, and as a consequence we will have factories running full time and tradesmen working overtime to supply the needs of those who will have money to buy. In that belief, Sir, we submit today proposals to lighten the burden of taxation on those primary, basic industries. Our budget shows a reduction in debt of \$30,000,000 last year, and a reduction in taxation of \$24,000,000 this year. It is confidently expected that this reduction will give such impetus to trade that it will result in greater development and prosperity to all the provinces of Canada.

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Mother Machree
Smilin' Through
In the Garden of My Heart
Lamplit Hour, The
Sunrise and You
Can't You Hear Me Callin'
Caroline
June's the Time for Roses
I'll Forget You
There's a Long Long Trail
Sister Miss You
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.



Partial List of Contents:

Sacred:

Teach Me to Pray
Thou Art My God
I Come to Thee
Lord's Prayer, The
Angel of Light Lead On
God Shall Wipe Away All
Tears
Great Beyond, The
Our Faith in Thee
Silent Voice, The
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IF Canadian buttermakers export only one-tenth of the butter made, the price at which that 10 per cent. sells in Liverpool or London decides the price of our domestic supply.

The quality of the salt used is a factor in the reception of Canadian butter in the export market. Windsor Extra Special Butter Salt is made especially for butter that must meet the export standards.

Windsor Extra Special Butter Salt, taken from the purest salt deposit in America, is made in thin flakes that dissolve more quickly and thoroughly than the regular crystal salt. And more may be used without affecting the taste or causing it to become too salty. The flakes are combined thoroughly with the butter.

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Saskatchewan; and from the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, in Manitoba. In each case send 25 cents for sufficient culture for one bushel of seed, and state what you wish to apply it to, sweet clover, alfalfa, etc., etc.

Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives Agreeably Surprised by Budget, But Are Disappointed by Reduction in Duties on Clothing, Boots and Shoes—Government Hears On-to-the-Bay Delegation
By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 11.—The parliamentary piece de resistance during the week was the budget of Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, the details of which are by this time fairly well known to the public. The pronouncement of the acting minister occupied a brief 40 minutes of the time of the House, and was delivered in the fewest possible words, and without any attempt at oratorical embellishment. It was a highly important budget, and will rank with that of 1897, and of 1911, as a new milestone in the struggle for tariff reform.

Proponents of the budget claim that while the reductions in the tariff will result in considerable reductions in the price of binders, mowers, plows, and the various other implements affected, the manufacturers will be more than compensated by the sales tax abolition and by the free entry of raw materials.

Liberals Pleased

Generally speaking Liberal members are serenely content with the budget. There are exceptions, it is true, in the persons of Marler, of the St. Lawrence and St. George division of Montreal, who is a professed protectionist; Euler, of North Waterloo, who represents a most intensive manufacturing centre; and Raymond, of Brantford, whose habitat is well known to westerners. These men, while opposed to the tariff reductions proposed, are not inclined to blame the government for the course which it has taken. They admit that in that course there is an element of consistency; that the ministry is simply taking another step toward implementing its platform of 1919; and that it is possible to the best interests of the party as a whole that this should be done. The government secured a majority of 121 on the division on the address; it is possible that this majority may be duplicated on the budget. For it is not even certain that the three honorable gentlemen above mentioned will bolt on the vote.

Progressives Agreeably Surprised

While members generally are somewhat reticent at the present about expressing opinions with respect to the budget, it may be said of the Progressives as a whole that they are agreeably surprised. Some disappointment is expressed that such necessities of life, as textiles, boots and shoes, are not included among the list of commodities upon which the duty has been cut. The sales tax, it is true, has been reduced all round from 6 to 5 per cent, and in the case of boots and shoes to 2½ per cent. But this will have little effect in the price of the articles in question. Among the more critical members of the party there is also a suspicion that new processes of valuation for customs purposes are being put into effect by order-in-council. However, there is little probability of any Progressive amendment being moved, and it is not conceivable that the Conservative opposition can submit any sort of motion which will receive Progressive support.

No Fear for Industries

Eastern comment on the budget is varied. Papers supporting Mr. Meighen publish doleful predictions of disaster to Canadian industry, and forecast farther increase in the exodus of Canadian young men to the United States. Liberal papers rejoice openly that the government has taken the bold stand, and that once more the cleavage between parties on the tariff has been clearly defined. Even Le Canada, of Montreal, describes the budget as the greatest in 50 years, and expresses no apprehension as to its deleterious effects upon industry of the manufacturing sort.

As a matter of fact the manufacturers will have plenty of opportunity to prove their claims that tariff reductions will close their factories. If an election occurred tomorrow there might be a closing down of factories for

"moral effect." But no election is expected until 1926, unless something at present very unforeseen occurs.

On to the Bay

During the week the "On-to-the-Bay delegation" arrived in Ottawa and presented their claims for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway to Nelson, in diverse manners. In addition to waiting upon the premier and members of the government, they submitted their arguments to Progressives and Conservatives, and in all cases were well heard. There was a very general desire upon those who listened for more information as to the feasibility of the route, and it may be stated that the delegates succeeded in dispelling many misapprehensions which exist in the East as to the project. As a result of their visit a committee of seven members representing the three political parties in the House was selected to follow the matter up after the departure of the delegates. That committee consists of G. A. Gauvreau (Liberal), of Temiscouata; E. W. Tobin (Liberal), of Richmond and Wolff; T. W. Bird (Progressive), of Nelson; W. Ward (Progressive), of Dauphin; A. Kour (Progressive), of Prince Albert; C. H. Dickie (Conservative), of Nanaimo; and R. F. Preston (Conservative) of Lanark.

Grain Enquiry Commission

Continued from Page 21

general character of the grain and thus reacted upon the farmer in reducing the price he received. It is maintained that while mixing may not be illegal as a general practice it is the result of a misconception of the Grain Act.

Sapiro to Give Evidence

A telegram was sent by the Commission on Wednesday, to Aaron Sapiro, fixing the date of April 16 for Mr. Sapiro to appear before the Commission and give evidence on the wheat pooling plan. Hon. George Langley was subjected to a severe cross-examination on his evidence at previous sittings but maintained stoutly that mixing meant the loss of millions of dollars to the farmers.

On Thursday, the Commission heard charges to the effect that mixing had been practiced in a public terminal elevator which was unnamed. The charges were contained in a letter which A. R. Tingley, K.C., counsel for Saskatchewan government, handed to S. B. Woods, K.C., counsel for the Commission. The name of the writer was not made public, but the Commission instructed the counsel to present more particulars.

"New Baby" Stops Sapiro

The commission received a telegram from Aaron Sapiro, on Friday, stating that he could not come to Winnipeg at the present time as at his home he were expecting "a new baby some time within a week." He suggested that Wallace, editor of The Farmer, be allowed to take his place. It was decided to leave open the invitation to Mr. Sapiro, and to ask the wheat pool boards if the appearance of Mr. Wallace would be satisfactory to them.

J. B. Craig, general manager of the State Elevator Company, spoke strongly in favor of mixing, and contended that the mixing of grain brought advantage to the producer through the better price that the elevator companies were able to pay.

Dr. Magill maintained that there was no mixing in the ordinary sense of the term in the public terminal elevators and he contended that the grain trade was being strangled by regulations. The business was conducted efficiently and honestly and regulations should not be passed unless there was a real need for them. He thought a service would be rendered if some of the dead wood was taken out of the Canada Grain Act.

SEEDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Barley

THORPE BARLEY, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT test 95%, 65c. bushel, sacks extra. Chambers Bros., Madison, Sask. 16-3

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY, GREATEST bacon, government grade No. 1, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 13-4

60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, BEST FOR hogs, large yielder, 60 cents bushel, bagged. Steph Spear, Stettler, Alta. 15-2

HANNCHEN BARLEY, THIRD GENERATION, cleaned, sacked, one dollar bushel. D. G. Peat, Loverna, Sask. 15-5

HANNCHEN BARLEY, CLEANED, SACKED, 80 cents. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 15-3

Oats

GARTON ABUNDANCE OATS

PURE variety. Big yield 1923. Cleaned and graded. Any quantity to car load. Write for sample and price.—D. W. TROTTER, SHEPARD, ALBERTA.

BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN FROM ELITE stock secured from Saskatchewan University, grade extra No. 1, yielded 104 bushels per acre, cut slightly green but tests 92%, sacked, sealed, 80c. bushel. Product from these oats can be registered second generation which commands good price. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 14-3

CAR BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM EXTRA good variety second generation, free wild oats, noxious seeds or other grains, 45c., f.o.b. Superb, Sask. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 14-3

LEADER OATS, 95% GOVERNMENT GERMINATION, 55c. sacked; Mammoth oats, tall, resist drought best, 70c. sacked. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, WELL MAINTAINED, no wild oats nor weeds, cleaned, 45 cents, sacked, 100 bushels or less. Thomas Mills, Mirror, Alta. 14-3

SELLING—CAR LEADER OATS, MACHINE RUN, good seed or feed, 35 cents bushel. Jas. B. Clark, Naisterry, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—TWO CARS VICTORY SEED OATS, free from noxious weeds, 40c. bushel, f.o.b. Mervin, J. McDiarmid, Mervin, Sask. 15-2

AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN ON breaking, 60c. bushel sacked. Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 16-3

BANNER OATS, GROWN ON BREAKING, NO wild oats, machine run, 35 cents, fairly clean, bags extra. Edward Eppler, Erskine, Alta. 14-3

SELLING—CAR OF GOOD FEED OATS, MAKE good seed, 34c. bushel, f.o.b. Coopers. J. W. Hurman, Loverna, Sask. 16-3

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, NO. 1 GRADE and purity test, germination 99% in four days, cleaned, graded, tested and shipped direct from government elevator, Calgary. Price \$13.50 per 100 pounds. Jno. McD. Davidson, Agent. Coal-dale, Alta. 12-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, \$12 PER 100, exhibited British Empire Exhibition by Dominion government; Western rye grass, \$8.00; rye and bromo mixed, \$9.00; all tested; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 14-3

CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8820-11th Street, Edmonton, offers the genuine Alsatian red clover seed, Alberta University strain, tested successfully seven years, recommended seeding in rows 18 inches apart, five pound acre, \$1.00 pound. 14-6

SELLING—MILLETT, ALL GOVERNMENT tested and graded. Early Fortune, No. 1, 4c. No. 2, 3c.; Common, No. 1, 4c.; Siberian, No. 1, 51c.; No. 2, 41c.; Hog, No. 1, 4c.; White Blossom sweet clover No. 2, 13c. J. H. Elliott, Carnarvon, Sask. 13-3

FOR SALE—PURE ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, Bracken's selection, guaranteed clean, no weeds, scarified and sacked, 20c. per pound, ten pounds or over, 15c. Germination 89%. Wood Bros., Davidson, Sask. 15-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, \$10 CWT. timothy, \$10 cwt; red clover, fourth prize Eaton's Exposition, \$25 cwt. All seed free from noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked. George Thompson, Newton Siding, Man. 15-3

SELLING—MILLETT, EARLY FORTUNE, No. 1, 4c.; No. 2, 3c. Siberian, No. 2, 41c. All government graded and tested. Kenneth Elliott, Carnarvon, Sask. 13-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1 germination 98%, cleaned and bagged, 65 cents per pound. Quality guaranteed. Sacks free. Wifred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—MILLETT, GOVERNMENT TESTED: No. 1 Early Fortune, \$4.00; Hog, \$3.50; Siberian, \$4.00; Common, \$4.00 per 100 pounds; sacks included. Preston Bros., Carnarvon, Sask. 14-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED ON special power machinery, free from noxious weeds, bags included, seven cents. A. G. Shofa, Hallgarth, Sask. 12-5

RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 1, six cents pound, sacks included, at Zealandia, Sask. W. N. Deans. 16-4

RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, SIX DOLLARS per 100 pounds, bagged. Phillip Porter, Strongfield, Sask. 12-6

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, f.o.b. Siberian, 41c., graded No. 2, government test. W. J. McGowan, Carnarvon, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100, sacks included. Sample on request. J. A. Boney, Viewfield, Sask. 13-6

RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED, high germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traylor, Sask. 11-11

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST, GRADE one, cleaned and sacked, 10c. pound. William Leslie, Graysville, Man. 14-3

SELLING—BROME MILLET, GOVERNMENT tested, germination 94%, \$2.75 per 100, bagged, f.o.b. Fertile, Sask. Ernest Mallin. 14-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 14-5

MILLETT—EARLY FORTUNE, GOOD CLEAN seed, \$2.95 per 100 pounds, bags included. Staples Bros., Oxbow, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET AT FIVE dollars per cwt, cleaned and sacked, germination 96%. S. G. Clear, Sintaluta, Sask. 15-2

BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 1, cleaned and sacked, ten cents per pound. Wm. L. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—HOG MILLET, NO. 1 GRADE, \$3.50. Early Fortune, No. 1, \$4.00 per 100. C. McLaughlin, Carnarvon, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED AND sacked, four cents per pound. Ludlow and Sons, Ashton, Sask. 15-4

ALTASWEDE—PERENNIAL RED CLOVER, government tested, \$1.00 pound. Quantity limited. Chas. Tennant, Evarts, Alta. 15-2

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, 10c. PER pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 12-4

SEEDS

RYE GRASS, SIX CENTS POUND. MONEY back if not satisfied, less freight. P. Harris, Baldur, Man. 15-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, 10 cents pound, bags included. Sam Mycock, Humboldt, Sask. 16-3

TIMOTHY SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADED, 10c. per pound, sacked. A. G. Lyon, Manitou, Man. 16-3

POTATOES

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, FROM CERTIFIED seed, 100 bushels, \$1.15; small lots, \$1.25 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Balmoral. Cash with order. Freight must be prepaid if shipped before May 1. Main Bros., Balmoral, Man. 14-4

EDEN GROVE FARM PURE HAND-PICKED Irish Cobbler and Wee McGregor potatoes, 75 cents per bushel, sacked. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—IRISH COBBLER POTATOES, certified seed, government inspected, 85 cents bushel, sacked. E. N. Breault, Richmond, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—POTATOES, 800 BUSHELS, chiefly Beauty of Hebrons, grade Canada B. Price on application. John Harbridge, Tisdale, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—PURE SEED POTATOES, IRISH Cobbler, Early Bovine and Netted Gem, \$1.00 bushel. J. Aldridge, Okotoks, Alta. 15-5

GOLD NUGGET CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES (imported Irish Cobbler), \$1.20 bushel, sacked. Foreman Bros., Mazon, Sask. 15-5

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, GOOD yielders, one dollar bushel, sacked. W. B. Rea, Dauphin, Man. 14-5

PURE EARLY OHIO POTATOES, 85c. BUSHEL, sacked. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 14-3

REGISTERED EARLY FAVORITE POTATOES, 90c. bushel. J. J. Campbell, Evesham, Sask. 16-3

TABLE TALK POTATOES, SPLENDID SAMPLE, 75c. per bushel. W. Lowe Amlsk, Alta. 16-2

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, Wycliffe Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 16-3

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RASPBERRIES, LOUDEN, SUNBEAM, ST. Regis Everbearing, and Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$5.00; Senator Dunlap Strawberries, dozen, 60c.; 100, \$2.50; Black Currants, Rhubarb, Irises, 20c. each. Virginia Creeper, 15c.; Roses, red and pink, 60c.; Peonies, red, white and pink, beauties, 50c.; Asparagus roots, dozen, 40c.; Caragana trees, dozen, 40c. All postpaid Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 11-8

SELLING—GOOD FOUR-YEAR-OLD RASPBERRY rhubarb, \$3.50 dozen. Asparagus roots, three years old, 50c. dozen. Horse radish roots, \$1.00 dozen. Westney strawberry plants, 45c. dozen, \$2.50 hundred. J. Langer, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-2

POSTPAID—JULY BEARING STRAWBERRIES, \$3.50 100; raspberry canes, \$3.50 100; black currants, \$2.00 25; horse radish, \$2.00 25; willow cuttings, 75c. 100; Russian poplar, 75c. 100; winter onions, \$1.00 25. Nelson Spencer, Carnarvon, Sask. 16-5

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS—INTRODUCTORY offer: Ten packets vegetables, seven packets flowers, five Gladiolus bulbs, all postpaid, \$1.00. Special—Prolific dwarf peas, 3½ pounds, \$1.00. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 16-5

LOVELY LARGE LILAC TREES AND IRIS plants with one labeled book, dozen, \$1.25, f.o.b. here. Fruit jar label books, 114 labels, postpaid, 25c. each; five, \$1.00. M. S. A. Cooper, Treestan, Man. 16-7

\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)—50 Everbearing Strawberries, 30; Gladiolus, three Peonies, four Evergreens, seven Hardy Flowers, 25; Raspberries. Catalog free Strand's Nursery, Box 9, Taylor Falls, Minn. 9-8

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES — PROGRESSIVE, \$5.50 per 100; new extra heavy bearing variety, Champion, \$6.50 per 100, prepaid Boughens Nursery, Valley River, Man. 6ft

PLANTER'S GUIDE AND NURSERY CATALOG now ready. Free to prospective planters. Send for it today. Boughens Nursery, Valley River, Man. 4-16

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, nine generations under Alberta conditions without a failure. \$2.50 per 100, postpaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta. 11-6

200 PLUM TREES AND SEEDLINGS FOR SALE, grown and bearing in Saskatchewan. Seedling, 18-24 inches, \$1.00. Pink Lilac, red, white and blue currants, rhubarb. P. O. Felt, Mortlach, Sask. 16-2

RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00; 100 FOR \$3.50; postpaid; pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richard, Lovat, Sask. 15-4

RASPBERRY CANES FOR SALE, \$3.50 PER 100, postpaid. Order early. Clarke Rathwell, Ridpath, Sask. 13-5

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, PROGRESSIVE, good plants, postpaid, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Livingstone, Trossachs, Sask. 16-3

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SUNBEAM RASPBERRY CANES, \$3.00 PER 100. Stands winter without protection. Thos. Jones, Invermay, Sask. 16-3

BASKET WILLOW CUTTINGS, \$1.25 PER 100. Jas. Ramage, Crestwynd, Sask. 16-3

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RASPBERRY CANES, \$3.00 HUNDRED. H. N. Chute, Tate, Sask. 15-4

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FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes so a steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre, with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. 10-13

EQUIPPED FARM BARGAIN NEAR WINNIPEG, 2½ miles from La Salle; 400 acres under cultivation, 100 acres of meadow, six acres bush on the banks of La Salle River; rich black soil; eight-room house, full cement basement and hot water heating, barn 28 x 54, with hay loft, garage, implement shed, blacksmith shop, nine granaries, double outfit of horses and machinery, two cows, 82 pure-bred chickens, five turkeys and three geese. This fine farm, with equipment, seed and feed, and immediate possession, for quick sale at less than \$40 per acre. \$5,000 cash required. Good terms for balance. See or write Walch Land Co., Huron and Erie Bldg., Winnipeg.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile, irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars. Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

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\$700 SECURES 300 ACRES WITH TEN COWS, horses, furniture, poultry, crops, tools, implements; money-making farms all around; near live R.R. town; dark loam tillage, brook-watered pasture; wood and timber; apple orchard; seven-room house, running water, 20-cow barn, silo, 50-ft. cow barn. Owner called away, all \$4,400, only \$700 needed. Details and village poultry farm, only \$400 cash, page 26 big illustrated bargain catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. Stratton Farm Agency, 626 BG Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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HOME BY SEA—TEN ACRES, PARTLY IMPROVED, good soil, small house, beautiful surroundings, finest boating, fishing, bathing, hunting, \$3,200. H. G. Brawn, R.R. 2, Chemainus, Vancouver Island.

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SELLING—WATERFALL FARM, 100 ACRES, 2½ miles from town, 100 acres, \$1,500 cash, 100 acres to be paid for in 10 years.

SELLING—WATERFALL FARM, 100 ACRES, 2½ miles from town, 100 acres, \$1,500 cash, 100 acres to be paid for in 10 years.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

Continued from previous page

SELLING OUT APIARY—ITALIAN BEES. Right and ten-frame Langstroth, \$15 and \$17, also quantity drawn comb and supers. J. Parsons, Portage, Man.

ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIPMENT on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man.

WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES in stock. Price list on request. Steele Bros Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

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MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.75; Haubourg, \$4.00; Quesnel, \$4.25; Perfum Italia, \$4.25. Cigars, tobacco and cigarettes wholesale and retail. Richard-Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg.

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virgin flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burley), bright, mild and full flavored; pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up from A. H. Seaman, Dresden, Ont.

Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

J. H. Ashdown, Dead

The death occurred on April 5, of J. H. Ashdown, president of the Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, at the age of 80 years. Coming to Winnipeg in 1868, when it was but a mere village and known as Fort Garry, Mr. Ashdown established a little hardware business. His business grew with the country, and during his 56 years in the West he built up the largest hardware firm in Canada. As he acquired wealth, Mr. Ashdown contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to religious and educational work. He also took an active part in public affairs, and was twice mayor of Winnipeg. During his whole life he fought strenuously for a better recognition of the rights of the West in matters of federal legislation.

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 11, 1924.

WHEAT—Markets dull and steady throughout the week. Little outside interest apparent, although there is buying for the account of Eastern export houses every day. Declining American markets have had a bearish effect here, but sufficient buying has been in evidence to prevent a break here and take the very limited offerings from the country. The grain trade is marking time until navigation opens late this month, when it is expected that a greater volume of business may be transacted.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have held steady during the week with both grains dull and without feature. There has been no sign of any real demand and volume of trade passing consequently small. Trade anxiously waiting for opening of navigation, when it is expected a better demand for all grains would develop.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 7 to April 12, inclusive	Week	Year				
April 7	8	9	10	11	12	Ago Ago
Wheat						
May	98	98	98	98	98	99
July 100	101	100	100	101	101	125
Oct.	99	99	98	99	99	100
Oats						
May	37	37	37	37	38	38
July	39	39	39	39	39	53
Oct.	39	39	38	39	39	53
Barley						
May	60	61	61	62	62	60
July	57	58	58	59	59	61
Flax						
May 206	210	209	208	208	212	304
July 205	208	207	207	207	212	194
Oct. 185	186	185	185	185	191	—
Rye						
May	64	64	64	64	64	87
July	66	66	65	66	67	89

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed April 11 as follows: May, 88 10d; July, 88 10d; October, 88 10d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.39. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May, \$1.16; July, \$1.16; October, \$1.16.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.11 to \$1.15; No. 1 northern, \$1.04 to \$1.15; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.09 to \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.12; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.05 to \$1.09; No. 3 northern, \$1.04 to \$1.09. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08 to \$1.18; No. 1 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.16. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.05 to \$1.09; No. 1 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.12; No. 1 durum, \$1.02 to \$1.09; No. 2 durum, \$1.01 to \$1.08; No. 3 amber, 99c to \$1.08; No. 3 durum, 97c to \$1.05. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c to 73c; No. 3 yellow, 70c to 71c; No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; Oats—No. 2 white, 45c to 45c; No. 3 white, 45c to 45c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 68c to 72c; medium to good, 62c to 67c; lower grades, 55c to 61c. Rye—No. 2, 59c to 60c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.39 to \$2.43.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow expects foot and mouth disease restrictions will be abandoned Monday next. Supplies Scotch cattle lighter, prime Scotch 12c to 13c, alive; medium and heavy, 11c to 12c; 360 Irish, 10c to 11c according to quality. No Canadians. Birkenhead—1,182 Canadians, 17c to 19c in sink.

London—Canadian dressed sides averaged 17c, trade slow, firm tendency, exports to Britain this week 1,770 cattle. SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,900; calves, 1,600; hogs, 10,500; sheep, 200; cars, 209. Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$11.50; bulk of sales, \$7.00 to \$8.50. Cows, heifers, \$3.25 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$7.00. Canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; bulk of sales, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Bulls, \$3.25 to \$5.00; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$4.60. Veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.75; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$9.50. Stock feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$8.00. Heavy bull calves

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is unchanged. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras, 21c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 18c to 19c. Receipts are lighter this week. Retailing, extras, 25c to 30c; firsts, 25c to 28c; seconds, 23c to 25c. Consumptive demand is good. Poultry: Market unchanged. Live chickens, 10c to 13c; fowl, 7c to 13c; roosters, 7c; ducks, 9c; geese, 9c; turkeys, 12c. Dressed chickens, 15c to 18c; fowl, 12c to 18c; roosters, 12c; ducks 14c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 17c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Market unchanged. Dealers quoting to

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 10. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

HORSES AND PONIES

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, or would club under federal plan. A certificate, weight 1,900, guaranteed sure foal getter. For particulars, apply T. E. Wilson, Box 33, Ardath, Sask. 15-2

CHAMPION PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND CLYDE stallions at snap prices. Must sell. Choice bunch. Will sell on terms if secured or bank reference. Write C. D. Roberts, Osborne, Man. 14-4

SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—REGISTERED black Percheron, weight 2,000, eight years. Terms may be arranged to reliable party. Apply O. Feragen, Bay Lake, Alta. 14-4

FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, CLASS A, at your own price. They must be sold. Ages 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. Also mares and fillies. David Stevenson, Wawaesa, Man. 16-2

SELLING—QUALITY CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising three, weight now 1,800, real drafter, best blood. Wesley Statin, Gray, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FOUR to seven years old. Price right. J. C. Hutchison, Gleichen, Alta. 16-4

CAR YOUNG PERCHERON-BRED HORSES, 1200 to 1400, grain fed, broken. Shannon Bros., Manville, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, RISING three, grandson of Carton by brilliant bred mare. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 14-3

SELLING—IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, Perfection, \$895 (136278), price \$500. A Nordquist, Marquette, Man. 15-2

SELLING—BELGIAN STALLIONS MUST sell them. J. O'Brien, Grandbri, Sask. 13-4

W. A. WEDRICK, GARDEN HEAD, SASK. breeder of Clydesdales. Stallions for sale. 13-4

CATTLE—Shorthorns

SELLING—FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls at reasonable prices; four about 14 months old, one rising three years. Further information gladly submitted on application. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 15-2

TWO GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS, 17 MONTHS, sired by Brandon Sultan, 149014, from Experimental Farm. Dr. Knechtel, Souris. 14-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, FEW CHOICELY bred heifers and bulls, good milking strain. Box 45, McLean, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—DARK RED REGISTERED SHORT- horn bull, 13 months. Would trade on Western Rye grass seed. J. R. Ross, Elstow, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, six years old, \$50. James Gilford, Glenside, Sask. 15-3

Holsteins

Invest in Better Milkers
HOLSTEINS
BIG PRODUCERS—SURE RETURNS
Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Canada, Brantford, Ont.

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, SEGIS SASKATCHEWAN Lad, No. 44213, four years old. Price \$125. V. York, Evesham, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOLSTEIN BULL, Sir Hope Pienaar, No. 41744. Write for particulars to R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 14-4

OFFERING PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS and bulls. Maple Leaf Dairy, Reston, Man. 16-3

Aberdeen-Angus

PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, ALL ages. Satisfaction guaranteed. Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 16-3

SELLING—ANGUS CATTLE, T. B. TESTED, 11 bred cows, bull, three yearlings, seven calves, W. H. MacIntyre, Minnedosa, Man. 13-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 26 months old, \$75. C. Clausen, Canwood, Sask. 16-3

Red Polls

SELLING—TWO GOOD RED POLLED BULLS, 16 months old, registered and accredited. Price \$80. R. A. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 15-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RED-POLLED BULLS, two to 12 months old. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 12-3

Herefords

SELLING—FAIRFAX HEREFORD BULLS, two months to four years. Cheap for cash. E. G. Welden, Butler, Man. 14-3

Ayrshires

SEVEN AYRSHIRE BULLS, FROM SEVEN months to four years old, in good condition. Fit to head any herd. E. E. Mortson, Farlington, Sask. 14-3

WANTED—BUY OR TRADE AYRSHIRE BULL, from tested herd. J. E. Currey, Vernon, Alta. 15-3

Jerseys

SELLING—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL, three years, easy handled, \$45. R. Fletcher, Strasbourg, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—TWO SIX MONTHS' JERSEY BULL calves. Address, Alsipach, Rouleau, Sask. 15-3

SWINE—Various

LARGE BLACK WORLD'S CHAMPION WILT-shire side boars. Sows farrowed February 1st. Bred gilts to sell in June. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 14-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE hogs, both sex, eight weeks old, papers. \$10 James Fry, Kirkella, Man. 14-3

Hampshires

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—TWO SPLENDID boars offered. Order April or May weanlings now. \$10 each; \$25 three. Delivered with pedigrees. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-5

LIVESTOCK

Duroc-Jerseys

DUROC-JERSEYS—BEST FOR BACON, REGIS-tered, eight weeks old, \$6.00, pairs, not skin, \$10. Good stuff. Papers extra. Steph Spear, Stettler, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, does sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-8

THOROUGHBRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, eight weeks, \$10. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask. 12-5

Berkshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, weanlings, both sexes, choice stock. Pairs, unrelated, \$14; trio, \$20. Order now. No culs. E. Eppier, Erskine, Alta. 15-2

REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE boar, coming two years old. Good type and length, \$25. Joe Rokos, Strome, Alta. 14-3

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, REGISTERED, \$10 each, March litter. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 15-3

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, both sexes, March farrow, sired by college-bred boar of great length and smoothness. Dams sired by Iowa champion, \$12 each, registered. Also three boars and one sow, six months, at \$18 each. A bargain. Wm. Henderson, Whitemouth, Man. 14-3

NORTHERN MISS YORKSHIRE, FIRST PRIZE winner at local fair, pronounced by the judge best seen on last year's circuit. February 27 and March 5 farrow, sows, \$12; boars, \$11. From second prize winner, sows, \$11; boars, \$10. Karl Krogstad, Smiley, Sask. 13-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FAR-rowed February 29, March 3, eight weeks, \$10, papers included. Satisfaction assured. Bred gilts to farrow June 1. Wm. Rutten, Wordsworth, Sask. 11-5

SELECT YORKSHIRES—REGISTERED EIGHT weeks old now, \$12, from my first prize boar and mature sows, farrowing 13 to 17 per litter. H. R. Stover, Minburn, Alta. 12-5

Dogs, Foxes and Pet Stock

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BORN March 12, \$6.00 each. Ben Wright, Hamsworth, Man. 15-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, six weeks, bacon type, \$10 each. E. Walton, Oak Lake, Man. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH farrowed, \$9.00. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 16-5

CHOICE YORKSHIRE FALL LITTERS, M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 15-2

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TRY C. A. CONGDON, NEWDALE, MAN. for Yorkshires. 14-6

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TAMWORTHS—BROOD SOWS AND SPRING pigs. High How Stock Farm, Thos. Noble, Dayland, Alta. 13-8

ACCEPTING ORDERS MAY DELIVERY PIGS, Lyle's Tamworth Farm, Giel, Alta. 12-6

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, ready for service. H. Peeler, Neepawa, Man. 15-2

SELLING—MAY DELIVERY PIGS, \$10. WITH Demonstration Farm, Killarney. 15-2

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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SELLING—ELEGANTLY MARKED FOX TERRIER pups, also young wolfhounds. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 15-2

AMBITION PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, UNREGISTERED, females, \$5.00; males, \$8.00. Box 75, Crandall, Man. 14-3

SELLING—THE FINEST REGISTERED SILVER foxes. F. Seach, St. Rose, Man. 15-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, I. LINDAL, Brown, Man. 16-3

PAIR HOUNDS, FAST, GOOD KILLERS. Lindsay Gordon, Wapella, Sask. Box 330.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS, University-Guild breeding, beautiful color, 1st prize winners, 15, \$1.00. 105, \$6.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 15-2

EGGS FROM MY PURE-BRED R. C. RHODE Island Reds, free range, 15, \$2.00. 30, \$3.00; pre-paid. Infertiles replace free. Guarantee enclosed. Shipping Saturday. G. H. Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 15-2

HATCHING EGGS FROM MY PRIZE-WINNING flock of R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$2.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. R. A. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs of my high quality imported mating, \$2.00. 15, A. K. Friesen, Winkler, Man. 14-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND EGGS, \$1.50, 15, from heavy winter layers. David Owen, Sintaluta, Sask. 15-2

IMPORTED SINGLE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION, breed-to-lay, guaranteed hatchlings, \$2.00. 15, Arthur J. Smith, Tesser, Sask. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM MY PRIZE-WINNING flock of R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$2.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. R. A. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EGGS, purebred, \$1.50, 15, for 15 eggs. Mrs. John A. Young, Box 76, Kitchener, Sask. 15-2

ROSE AND SINGLE COMBS—PRIZE-WINNING, heavy-laying stock. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tesser, Sask. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, University strain, \$1.00 for 15. John Barnes, Traynor, Sask.

ROHDE ISLAND COCKERELS, THREE dollars. Hatching eggs, 30 for \$5.00. Frank Holton, Broadway, Saskatoon.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK RHODE Island Red hens, \$1.50; \$15. dozen. Mrs. T. R. Rouleau, Sask. 14-3

COATES' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, win, lay and pay. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 setting. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 15-2

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 10c. EACH; \$8.00. David Suderman, Winkler, Man. 14-4

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 10c. EACH; \$8.00. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 15-2